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OPA Sifts Gas Violations; Five Nazis Escape in U. S.; Balfour Is Sent to Moscow

The World's Day—June 9, 1943

New England: 1,200 OPA Gas Complaints Sifted

Between 1,100 and 1,200 suspected violations of the pleasure-driving ban were being sifted today by OPA enforcement officials, and indications were that about 400 would be referred to ration boards for action. [Page 2.]

For helping to rescue eight wounded shipmates trapped off Guadalcanal last fall, Leo F. Spurgeon, Gunner's Mate, second class, of Watertown, today received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. He was one of three rescuers who boarded the U. S. S. Monssen the morning after it had been abandoned under Japanese attack.

Renewal forms for fuel oil rations for next winter contain only five simple questions. Announced today, it will be mailed within the next five days to users in 33 oil-rationed states by the Office of Price Administration. [Page 2.]

Means of averting Massachusetts' serious meat shortage are being sought today at a State House conference called by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, and attended by both Federal and State food officials. [Page 2.]

First move to subject the recently adopted beano ban to a referendum in 1944 was taken at the State House today. Governor Saltonstall, through a secretary, reiterated that he would invoke an emergency and make the ban effective immediately, if necessary, to block the referendum.

Washington: Roosevelt Attends First WMC Talk

President Roosevelt sat in on the first meeting of the new War Mobilization Committee and said he hopes to meet with them each Monday. The Committee, headed by James F. Byrnes, will hold other meetings at which the Chief Executive will not be present.

The 3-cent rate on first class mail is continued until July 1, 1945, under the terms of a House resolution passed without objection. An annual revenue of $130,000,000 will be gained from the extra cent, according to Post Office Department estimates.

Overseas service for the Waves was approved by the House and the bill went to the Senate.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, conferred with President Roosevelt regarding his recent visit to the Mediterranean theater of war.

It's Maj. Joe Foss now. America's ace pilot, with a record tying that of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, has been promoted from Captain to Major in addition to having been awarded the Navy Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor. Major Foss of the Marine Corps downed 26 Japanese planes at Guadalcanal Island.

Postwar highway construction to be carried on by the states and Federal Government won House approval and the legislation went to the Senate. The program would authorize each state to spend a prorated share of a $50,000,000 fund for surveys, engineering and investigation of projects.

In Europe: British Appoint Balfour to Moscow

John Balfour, former British Minister at Lisbon, has been appointed to Moscow, according to a British broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Britain will now be represented in the Russian capital by a Minister as well as by an Ambassador.

Prime Minister Churchill's estimate of 50,000 Germans and Italians killed in Tunisia brings the total Axis losses there in killed and captured up to 341,000, according to a military authority. He said the Prime Minister's figures referred only to results of action after May 5.

Americans in the armed forces are buying an average of $850,000 of War Bonds monthly, according to Col. J. H. Fulton of Seattle, Wash., who heads the War Bond Office of the Army Headquarters in London.

German industrial production is 15 to 20 per cent lower than last year, Lord Selborne, British Minister of Economic Warfare, reports, saying, "We attribute at least half of this decline to air raids."

National: Five Nazi Prisoners Escape in Texas

Five German prisoners of war have escaped from North Camp Hood, Texas, the F. B. I. disclosed. Army and civilian agencies are searching for the men, who got away soon after midnight.

Secret information to the U. S. Navy Department says the feeling in Tokyo and Berlin is "akin to ours after Pearl Harbor," Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told 760 midshipmen graduating at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. "The choice, place, and time for striking are now ours," he declared, in an address that departed almost entirely from his prepared remarks. [Page 10.]

Ten independent veal and lamb packers in the New York City area have been forced to close down, blaming the "squeeze between livestock and wholesale ceiling prices." This puts 3,000 men out of work, according to an official of the Packing House Workers Union.

Michigan's wildcat oil acreage under lease by state oil explorers has grown to 535,000 acres, the State Conservation Department reported. Spurred on by petroleum shortages on the East coast, the activity has almost doubled since Pearl Harbor.

Canada: Civilian Defense Against U-Boat Set Up

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has announced the organization of "an extensive and highly integrated" civilian defense system for the Gaspe and lower St. Lawrence region to combat the U-boat menace.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Big $4,750,000 Airport Bill Is Passed by Bay State House

Vast expansion of Commonwealth Airport, financed by a $4,750,000 state bond issue, was approved by the Massachusetts House of Representatives today when it passed to be engrossed enabling legislation.

The measure now goes to the Senate in the closing days of the 1943 legislative session which may wind up tomorrow night. If approved by the Upper Branch, the bill must still gain a two-thirds approving vote in each branch on the bond issue provisions when the measure reaches the enactment stage.

After lengthy debate in the House, the Lower Branch rejected a previously approved amendment requiring that a Federal grant equalling the State expenditure be obtained before any State money may be spent on the project. The amendment was tossed out on a roll-call vote of 107 to 84, after which the measure was passed to be engrossed on a voice vote.

Representative Duglass B. Francis (R) of Newton opened the House debate by moving to strike out the Federal grant amendment. Forces favoring the amendment were led by Representative Henry L. Shattuck (R), of Boston, its author.

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Weather Predictions

Little Change

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:19 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:37 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 9:20 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:37 a. m.

Reindictment In Police Case Held Improper

Judge advises grand jury not to return bills unless the entire case is heard anew.

Judge Frank J. Donahue told the Suffolk County Grand Jury today that it could not properly reindict seven Boston Police officials without hearing the case anew.

The Judge's decision came in answer to two questions put before him by the Grand Jury, whose blanket indictment of seven Boston Police officials, including Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility, was quashed last week by Judge James C. Donnelly. The indictment charged the police officials with conspiracy to allow gambling in Boston.

In the face of Judge Donahue's decision to advise the Jurors against reindicting the Boston policemen, Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Hickey asked the Court today to instruct the Grand Jury to appear tomorrow for further presentments. The Judge so instructed them.

Seeking to reconsider the case the Grand Jury this afternoon drafted two questions which were placed before Judge Donahue, presiding justice of the Superior Court.

Questions Presented

The first question presented to the Judge by George A. Ward, foreman of the Grand Jury, asked whether the Grand Jury can reindict on evidence already presented. The second question asked if after an indictment is quashed is there any legal reason why the Grand Jury can't reindict on same evidence?

In answer to the Grand Juror's first question the Judge replied:

"That depends upon the case, gentlemen." Obviously, he said, if the indictment was quashed because of a misnomer or misdescription of property or some formal defect there could be a reindictment.

"I understand," the Judge continued, "that this indictment was quashed on different grounds. You are, of course, referring to the police department officials?"

After George A. Ward, foreman of the Grand Jury, had told the Judge, "Yes," the Court continued:

Grounds Set Forth

"Several grounds are set forth in the pleas in abatement so we have to assume that Judge Donnelly may have acted on any one of the grounds. The first question raised was whether a person had been present in the Grand Jury Room who was not the Attorney General, an Assistant Attorney General, a member of the Grand Jury, or a witness."

Obviously, the Judge went on, if that were true it would invalidate the proceeding and that, of course, could not be corrected without hearing the case anew. You would be acting on evidence not heard privately and violating the constitutional rights of the defendants and Judge Donnelly may have found this."

Judge Donahue, in mentioning the "third" person in the Grand

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Surrender of Pantelleria Demanded; Reich Revolt Hinged on Alien Workers; Allies Warn Axis of Gas Reprisals

Bombings on Germany coming in full force, despite Axis cries of 'inhumane' warfare.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—United Nations military leaders today delivered a double warning to the Axis.

There will be no softening of the mounting air attacks on Germany despite the Berlin propaganda cries of "horrible," "brutal," "inhumane."

The use of poisonous gas by any Axis power on any ally will be treated by the United States as an act committed against itself and will be met with the fullest and swiftest retaliation in kind.

The first warning comes from the High Command in Washington and London. The second from President Roosevelt who read a carefully prepared statement at his press conference yesterday disclosing that there is mounting evidence that the enemy is making "significant preparations" to use "noxious gases and other inhumane devices of warfare."

Both warnings appear to testify that the war is entering a climactic phase and that the Allies do not intend to see their decisive military might paralyzed by indecisive action or deflected by subtle Nazi appeals to sentiment now that the shoe is on the other foot.

"Humane" Turn by Axis

The highest military chiefs in Washington and London are confident that the democratic peoples are not going to be deceived by Nazi complaints that the Allied bombings are "violating the laws of humanity," as the Rome and Berlin radio is now crying, and it can be said authoritatively that they do not intend to be deterred from their plan to deliver every ounce of force over the breeding ground of aggression.

The Allies are aware that the Axis is seeking to play upon the humane and pacific instincts of the British and American people by charging the Allies with "indiscriminate bombing" and by constantly claiming in their propaganda broadcasts that Anglo-American bombs never hit anything but hospitals, schools, and orphan asylums. They also argue that Germany just simply had to bomb Rotterdam to ruins because it refused to surrender but that massive bombing raids over Germany are unfair.

The fact is that Allied bombing over Germany is saving lives by shortening the war and it is going to keep up, to increase and keep increasing despite the hollow cries that the United Nations are "not fighting clean."

As to fighting clean, the President revealed that reports now reach the Allies from a variety of sources that the Axis powers are

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Day of reckoning for Nazis still far off, but new rumblings of underground heard.

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who recently made an extended tour of Scandinavia with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM (Delayed)—Some day a revolt may come to Germany, and if it does it may not be exclusively from the higher ranks as generally expected.

Reports reaching this neutral listening post indicate two new major factors entering the field of potential disruption.

Firstly, the increasing organization of the Communist underground.

Second, potential resistance of the mounting number of foreign workers, now estimated at 6,000,000 or 7,000,000, within the Reich.

It must be said immediately that discussion of this question has one dangerous aspect. It leads to expectation that revolt may come tomorrow.

This is highly unlikely, and all of the numerous observers here who have been in Germany recently agree that the day of reckoning is far ahead and will be touched off only by the impact of a major military reversal. But the important point is that two new sources of trouble for the Nazis are developing.

Funds From Moscow

It is necessary not to "overinterpret" the meaning of the recent execution of several leaders of Communist plots within Germany. If Nazi reports are accurate, the executions succeeded in breaking up an important grouping within the Communist underground.

But the fact remains that ways have been found in recent months to increase the funds sent from Moscow for Communists "organizational activity" within Germany.

It is highly probable, as observers here believe, that Soviet renunciation of the Communist International does not extend to withdrawing of agitation within the ranks of the enemy.

Some students of Soviet policy are convinced that its nationalistic trend is coupled up with the probability that Russia won't desire a Communist Germany after the war, but will prefer a pink instead of a red regime with the purpose of keeping Germany as weak as possible.

However this may be, it appears clear that Russia hasn't abandoned Communist revolution as an instrument of military victory.

Hard Task for Gestapo

It is the Communists among the revolutionaries who best understand the method of getting heads down and keeping them under cover. For this reason the Gestapo has been less successful in rooting out the Communist organization than other groups. It is believed that during the early days after the German invasion, Russia sent orders to German Communists not to attempt outright sabotage but to concentrate on keeping a skeleton organization together and expanding where possible.

This policy has borne fruit according to testimony here of observers traveling over various parts of Germany. The Nazi police have been ruthless. They have dislodged Communists from populous centers and factory districts. The Communist organization moved eastward. It was somewhat slowed down by this decentralization, but apparently is having some compensatory success recruiting

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Associated Press

The People Come Home

Refugees, riding in a horse-drawn cart, make their way back to Bizerte after British and American forces cleared the Tunisian city of German soldiers.

Allied Power for Russia Dominates War Strategy

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The broad framework of Allied plans for this summer take on a new clarity and definition from the two latest war moves made by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Both of them acted yesterday to sustain Russian hands in the face of the threatened German offensive by intangible words which in their effect can be just as important in the strategy of war as the actual bombs which are falling on German industry and Italian frontline defenses.

Mr. Churchill came vigorously to the defense of the air offensive in his speech to the House of Commons.

President Roosevelt warned against any use of poison gas by any of our enemies against any of the Allies.

Both moves have clear meaning only in their application to impending events on the great Russian front. Both serve to underline what has become increasingly apparent since the recent staff conferences in Washington—that the big show this summer is the Russian show and that all Anglo-American plans are subordinated to the supreme desirability of frustrating any German effort to escape from the dilemma of "two-front" war by crushing the Red Army.

Air Offensive Defended

The most important thing in the Churchill speech was not the rather obvious statement that large-scale amphibious operations are impending, but his urgent defense of the air offensive. Amphibious operations are obviously impending unless all the British and American troops deployed around the periphery of Europe are just to sit down all summer doing nothing. That they will be otherwise employed is not news. It is an intriguing and stimulating way of stating something axiomatic in the general military situation.

But Mr. Churchill's affirmation of the air offensive is important. And the President's poison gas warning on the same day is important: because they both are directed at German defenses covering the western front of Europe just as actual concrete fortifications cover it.

The German offensive in Russia was manifestly predicted on the expectation that there were enough German defenses on the western front to give Hitler's armies a free hand in the east this summer. Those defenses began with the U-boat. But the U-boat has begun to falter. Those defenses included time in Tunisia. But Tunisia fell on May 12 instead of holding out until August as we learn from prisoners it was intended to hold out. Those defenses assumed that the Anglo-American air attack would not attain effective proportions this summer. But it is beginning to hurt German industry severely.

Raids on Reich Aid Russia

Therefore Germany is logically trying today to restore its western immunity with one of the few devices left—a propaganda counteroffensive against the air attack. And there is reason for believing that Germany is also thinking seriously of attempting to restore its waning strategic position along the Russia front by a resort to poison gas.

The propaganda counterattack against bombing has been sufficiently effective to cause concern—and some very plain language by Mr. Churchill. There is an in-

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Rome dispatch asserts that island defenders rejected Allied ultimatum to give up.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

An Allied landing attempt on Pantelleria may be only a matter of hours. Attacking planes dropped leaflets demanding the unconditional surrender of the beleaguered island yesterday. This is frequently the last act before the climax in a siege.

Thus far there has been no reply to the surrender demand, according to Allied Headquarters in North Africa. Rome, which was the first to disclose the dropping of leaflets, said the Allies had ordered the island's capitulation by noon Tuesday, but that the badly battered garrison had refused contemptuously.

Italy is preparing to observe tomorrow the third anniversary of its greatest mistake—its entrance into the war—and in giving wide publicity to the Allied demand it may be seeking to ease the shock of the outpost's impending loss by painting its defense in epic colors. It will be remembered that both Berlin and Rome issued dramatic statements about "fighting to the last bullet" only a few hours before Tunis and Bizerte fell.

In any event, Pantelleria is being subjected to the heaviest attacks yet directed against it. A large force of cruisers and destroyers are reported to have advanced to within a few hundred yards of its beaches as they fire round after round of shells. And Flying Fortresses and other Allied planes have been dropping bombs on its gun emplacements and airfields almost incessantly.

The Axis-reported Allied landing effort on Lampedusa, 75 miles southeast of Pantelleria, now turns out to have been merely a scouting expedition by light British surface forces in which no damage or casualties were suffered. This provides still another proof—if any were needed—that Axis accounts of developments are rarely to be taken seriously.

Meanwhile, the Japanese also appear to be confronted with the necessity of heartening the home front with talk of heroics. Tadahiko Okada, speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, told a Tokyo mass meeting that Japan must destroy the United States and Britain or be destroyed itself. "It is a question of eat or be eaten," he said.

General Stilwell's airmen promptly showed American determination not to be eaten by carrying out a raid on Hongay, 30 miles northeast of Haiphong in French Indo-China, heavily damaging warehouses, docks, railroad yards, and power lines.

On the Russian front, both sides continue to mark time. Moscow dispatches ignore a German claim that a large-scale Soviet landing attempt has been smashed on the east coast of the Sea of Azov.

One of the most encouraging features of the present tense period in Russia is the apparent ability of the Red Air Force to maintain a respectable edge over the Luftwaffe. Russian dispatches, incidentally, tell of the appearance of Italian planes over the Eastern Front, which is very surprising in view of their seeming scarcity in the Mediterranean.

Mediterranean:

Pantelleria Shelled By British Warships

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said a large force of British cruisers and destroyers, swinging their guns broadside to the shore defenses, poured shells from short range into the island of Pantelleria again on June 8, while its garrison was blinded by the dust

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President Soon to Open Drive For Added $16,000,000,000

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—The opening of the long-awaited tax "second front" is imminent.

A message will go to Congress shortly, President Roosevelt told newspapermen yesterday, implementing the request in his January budget message for "$16,000,000,000 of additional funds."

Chairman James F. Byrnes of the new Committee on War Mobilization announced that a tax conference has been arranged tomorrow with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, and Harold D. Smith, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to consider the whole tax problem.

All evidence indicates that Mr. Roosevelt has been driven into this situation by a rapidly increasing emergency.

It is regarded as significant that he made his first announcement on taxes since January, a few hours after his first meeting with the new Byrnes-Virson Office of War Mobilization.

Mr. Vinson is a tax specialist and is fully aware of the dangerous nature on the increasing "inflationary gap."

Drastic Action Urged

Mr. Roosevelt has been warned repeatedly by advisers, it is understood, that drastic tax action would have to be taken.

Chester Davis, the new Food Administrator, emphatically demanded more taxes when he came to Washington.

Bernard M. Baruch, said to have been offered the job of Economic Stabilizer, given to Mr. Vinson, is understood to have made a condition of acceptance immediate imposition of new taxes.

The threatened breakdown of the Office of Price Administration and the whole structure of American price control stems back, many specialists believe, to failure to drain off excess purchasing power by taxes or compulsory savings.

The pressure of events, rather than any specific announcement from Mr. Roosevelt, indicates that the President's new tax recommendations, now about to be made, will be far-reaching.

In some quarters it is believed they will run athwart the desire of Congressional leaders to take a two-months' vacation starting July 15. On the other hand, revenue-raising formulas may be left in the hands of the long-suffering House Ways and Means Committee, to be presented to Congress next fall.

Economists Impatient

Agonized economists, who have seen the United States, as they thought, drifting closer and closer into the whirlpool of inflation, have been waiting with mounting impatience for the signal for the "second tax front" for months past.

Indications now are that it has come.

Reporters were electrified when they heard Mr. Roosevelt announce calmly that he was preparing a fiscal program for presentation to Congress before the summer recess.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement had to be studied against a background of continued absorption in international, naval, and military matters which has left him little time, apparently to consider the problem of inflation.

This same casual and extraordi-

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Strongest France in Years in Making

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 9—The new French Committee for National Liberation here is the strongest government for French affairs that has existed in many years, according to views generally expressed here.

There is a notable absence of references to the terms de Gaullists and Giraudists—partly because the sharing of key posts has amounted to almost an even split, and partly because it is rapidly passing out of fashion here to classify Frenchmen that way, now that they have come together and pooled their administrative and material assets for a united national effort.

The atmosphere of the discussions since the Committee was formed is known to have been most friendly. Moreover, the Committee emphasizes its standing as in effect a Government to treat on terms of equal weight and dignity with those of its Allies.

The main problem at present is the constitution of a small war cabinet within the Committee itself—who are to be appointed Commissioners for War, for Navy, for Air, who might be brought in to complete the Committee, and how questions of the Commander in Chief and the commander in the field are to be ultimately resolved.

There may also be further eliminations of officials in the North African Administration following the departure of Marcel Peyrouton and Gen. Auguste Noguès.

The absence of any announcement so far of the name of a War Minister and of heads of the Navy, Army, and Air has aroused varied conjectures.

Whatever changes may be effected in the personnel of the Committee as time goes on, it would appear that General Giraud and General de Gaulle are themselves permanent joint holders of its Presidency.

Full Power to Act

The two Presidents in their decree establishing the new French Committee have emphasized the fact that it is to be regarded as a full wartime government of France, with sovereign power over all French territories not dominated by the enemy. It will have the power to conclude trea-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Recognition by Allies Due in a Few Days

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, June 9

A joint British-American official statement recognizing the French Committee for National Liberation as a trustee regime for French interests overseas probably will be issued within a few days, it was stated authoritatively today.

Prime Minister Churchill's reference to the new French regime in the House of Commons yesterday was quoted in French newspapers here as follows: "The French Committee for National Liberation must be recognized as the Government representing France."

Commonwealth Airport Faces No Federal Funds

Massachusetts must face the fact that is must develop the Commonwealth Airport with its own money and not expect assistance from the Federal Government, Representative Douglass B. Francis (R) of Newton declared today.

The Newton Representative made this statement during debate on the bill authorizing a bond issue of $4,750,000 for development of the Commonwealth Airport. The measure was up for engrossment today.

Representative Francis opened debate by moving to strike from the bill a previously approved amendment calling for no expenditures of state funds unless the Federal Government agrees to furnish at least 50 per cent of the total estimated cost. The amendment was adopted yesterday on the motion of Representative Henry L. Shattuck (R) of Boston.

If this amendment is not eliminated, the bill will be useless, Representative Francis declared, because an application for Federal funds for this purpose had already been turned down.

"Unless something is done and done immediately to provide expanded airport facilities, Boston and the Commonwealth will go backward in this important field of transportation, Representative Francis said. "We're in the airport business and we've got to face this fact. We have in our possession an adequate airport for the city and the State. We must, however, face the fact that expansion of this airport must be accomplished with our own funds."

Representative Shattuck pointed out that many fields are now being built with 25,000-foot runways. The Commonwealth Airport bounded by East Boston on one side, Winthrop and the ocean on two other sides, can expect only runways of a maximum length of 10,000 feet.

Declaring that nearness to the city was not a valid argument for developing the East Boston field, Representtaive Shattuck said "The large airports of the country do not seem to be handicapped by being a great distance from cities. He said that on trips to New York by air it had taken him from 50 minutes to one hour to reach downtown New York from La Guardia Field.

"If the air field extension will help win the war," Representative Shattuck said, "the Government will contribute to its development." He added that the Federal Government is already spending hundreds of millions of dollars on airports throughout the country—some of them in Massachusetts.

Referring to the Boston Representative's argument that proximity to the city was not particularly an advantage. Representative Francis pointed out that New York is now building a field at Idlewild in Rockaway from which travelers can reach the city in 20 minutes.

Representative Francis also declared that the Civil Aeronautics Authority has indicated that four 5,000-foot runways would take care of Boston's airport needs for several years.

No Ration Books Needed Here

Wide World

Vermont Victory Store Open for Business

This store sells donated items to the public, with proceeds going to aid civilian defense and other community war activities. This photo shows the store well filled with patriotic shoppers.

About 400 Drivers Caught In the Net Cast by the OPA

An estimated 400 violations of the pleasure-driving ban have been turned up in the past 24 hours by inspectors of the Office of Price Administration.

In a drive which marked the opening of the steady enforcement effort which will put sharper teeth into the regulation, the State OPA sent enforcement officers into Milton, Quincy, Wellesley, Millis, Franklin, and Boston proper last night.

Between 1,100 and 1,200 motorists were questioned in person. There was no attempt to take license numbers of parked cars in the absence of the drivers.

Today the enforcement division of OPA is busy sifting the data collected, and the office of Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Massachusetts OPA director, said early indications were that about one-third would be found to be genuine violations, suitable for reporting to local ration boards.

Mr. Bresnahan made it plain today that last night's drive was not secret, and was not especially planned to coincide with the boxing bout at Braves' Field. "We had no intention of playing any favorites or discriminating in any way against the boxing bouts," Mr. Bresnahan said. "The main objective of this concentrated drive is to protect the overwhelming majority of motorists who we feel are complying with the ban, and we want to protect these law-abiding citizens against the few who are showing deliberate disregard in using their cars for nonessential driving despite all the recent explanations that gasoline inventories were at the lowest point in history."

Each OPA inspector was accompanied by a police officer, and Mr. Bresnahan characterized the cooperation on the part of the police as "splendid."

"The inspectors were amazed," Mr. Bresnahan reported wryly today, "at the number of reported deaths and hospital cases which allegedly were responsible for the use of automobiles last evening."

Providence OPA has already held hearings on 51 persons charged with violating the essential-driving regulation, over the Memorial Day week end. Thirty-two of the cases were dismissed on the typical plea that the motorist had been shopping and, on a direct route home, stopped at a night spot to eat. Ten convictions were pronounced, and the penalty in each case was surrender of two coupons and forfeiture of "A" rations for a month. Eight cases were defaulted; and one was continued for further hearing.

Seven operators of taxicabs in Worcester have been compelled to surrender their gasoline ration books and certificates of necessity because they were found guilty of taking passengers to Suffolk Downs Race Track, 94 miles distant. According to a statement from M. Read Colgan, District Manager of Motor Transport for the Office of Defense Transportation, some of the cabs even made the trip on successive days.

In Boston, Deputy Police Superintendent John M. Anderson declared today that the police would immediately take away the license of any taxicab driver who was charged with accepting or demanding higher than the meter rates for any trip. No substantiating evidence need be presented by the person complaining of such violation, and no additional witnesses are needed, Superintendent Anderson said. The license will be revoked at once. Afterward, the driver may appeal for a hearing if be believes the action unjust.

Police asked the riding public to co-operate by seeing that meters were "clear" when the trip began, and that the meter was kept operating during the ride.

Worker Arrested On Coupon Charge

LYNN, Mass., June 9 (AP)—A Lynn war worker was arrested today at the plant of the General Electric Company on a charge of selling gasoline coupons to other workers.

The man was booked as Andrew Constant, an employee of the River Works plant. He was taken to Boston for arraignment in Federal Court.

Mr. Constant was arrested by two Lynn inspectors and United States Deputy Marshal Patrick F. Shannon, who said he wilfully accepted and transferred the C coupons in violation of rationing regulations.

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
JUNE 15
Deposits received by mail

'Drop' in Potatoes Causes Traffic Jam

By the Associated Press

Pawtucket, R. I., June 9

The once lowly potato created a traffic jam of major proportions on Pawtucket's main street today.

A vegetable truck was trundling along when a sack of potatoes tottered, fell from the vehicle, and spilled the contents over the highway.

Before the driver could say "potato" the tubers had been scooped up by pedestrians who scurried gleefully to the curb.

Webster Again Urges Advance In Milk Prices

Need for increased milk prices in Massachusetts to avoid a serious milk shortage was re-emphasized today by Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, in the face of C. I. O. demands for his removal because of his insistence on a price rise.

Last night the Greater Boston C. I. O. Executive Board issued a demand that Governor Saltonstall remove Mr. Webster, charging that he was leading the fight for an increase in milk prices and was thus attempting to throw an added burden on the working population and increase the danger of inflation.

While denying he was leading the price-rise fight, the Commissioner, in a formal statement today, pointed out that in Massachusetts as a whole, milk is now being produced to sell at wholesale at 89 per cent of its cost. State Department of Labor and Industries statistics, he said, show that all food prices have increased 43 per cent since January, 1941, while milk has increased at retail only 18 per cent.

"Assessors' figures from 276 out of 351 Massachusetts municipalities show a decline of 3,600 cows from January, 1942, to January, 1943," Commissioner Webster said. "The summer and fall of 1943 will doubtless show the greatest milk shortages in our history.

"It is generally agreed that producers must have more for their milk in Massachusetts in order to stay in business and produce the milk needed by Massachusetts consumers," the Commissioner continued. "The question of remuneration for milk producers calls for a retail price commensurate with other food increases or a subsidy for milk producers.

"I am convinced that the producer is not in favor of a subsidy. It seems unwise and unnecessary to subsidize milk when 550,000 people in the State are earning an average weekly wage of $41. I see no advantage in passing along the present high cost of our food to the taxpayer to settle at some future time.

"Now is the time for us to pay for our foods at reasonable prices when buying power is at an all-time high and means of spending are restricted."

Gift For French Teacher

A testimonial gift in recognition of 40 years of teaching French at Boston Latin School will be presented to Louis W. Arnold at a dinner to be held in his honor tonight at the University Club. Mr. Arnold is responsible in large measure for the present curriculum in French in the Boston schools, having served for some years as Chairman of the Modern Language Conference.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Floral Patterns" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Grace Stambaugh, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Black Market Seen Causing Havoc in Poultry Industry

Not only is the black market a serious threat to the New England poultry producing industry, but it is actually destroying their marketing agencies, is cutting production, and is likely to effect the breeding and hatching business which is the foundation of the industry, according to Harold Rotzel, Executive Manager of the New England Poultry and Egg Institute, in a statement issued here today through the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

"A very serious black market has developed in poultry meat," Mr. Rotzel's statement continued. "Poultry is produced on more farms and more back lots than any other food. The unit is small and can be dressed anywhere. With all other meats very limited in supply, meat-hungry city consumers and dealers buying for restaurants, hotels, night clubs, etc., have invaded the country determined to get poultry at any price. Regular marketing agencies could not compete with black market prices. The legitimate market was eliminated.

"The fact that New England consumers can still buy unlimited quantities of New England fresh eggs at ceiling prices is an indication of the importance of the New England poultry industry to our war effort," the statement said. "During January, February, and March of this year, New England produced 557,000,000 eggs which is an increase of 37 per cent over the production for the same period in 1940.

"New England poultrymen are handling their labor problems individually as usual. They are using labor-saving methods. They are working longer hours. They are training boys and women.

"The poultry feed situation is serious. Protein foods are rationed. Soybean oil meal and other oil meals are being substituted for dried milk, fish meal and meat scraps. These changes mean less efficient production and higher costs.

"The Chairman of the Feed Industry Council reports that on the basis of feed on hand and reasonably expected from this year's crop and on the basis of food animals on hand and planned for this year, there will be a 15-20 per cent shortage of feed this fall unless we have an unusual crop season such as last year. Such a shortage will first affect areas such as New England, which buys most of its poultry feeds from other sections.

"The poultry section of the Office of Price Administration has failed to recognize the complexities of our industry in writing the regulations to control poultry prices. They have refused to co-operate with the industry in writing practical workable regulations which would enable the industry to co-operate effectively in fighting the black market.

"The poultrymen of New England do not believe that the present poultry regulations represent the considered policies of the Administration of the Office of Price Administration, and they are making every legitimate effort possible to achieve sound, practical regulations and effective enforcement."

Reindictment In Police Cases Is Held Improper

Continued from Page 1

Jury room during the inquest referred to harold Seidenberg, now an Assistant Attorney General. The defense charged that Mr. Seidenberg was in the Grand Jury room prior to taking his oath of office.

"Judge Donnelly may have found that this gentleman," Judge Donahue continued, "who afterward became an Assistant Attorney General, was present before he assumed that office. If he did, of course, it vitiates the whole proceedings just as if you had not heard the evidence itself. So my answer to your first question is; I should say, no, you can't properly do so. Your indictment would be attacked and we would go through the whole proceedings again and I assume the indictment would be quashed again."

Paused for Moment

Pausing for a moment the Judge studied the paper which contained the questions. Then after reading aloud in open court the second question, the Judge remarked:

"As I said before a misnomer or misdescription can be corrected.

"But where the indictment is attacked on the ground set forth in these affidavits you would be acting on evidence heard improperly and your indictment would be just as faulty. I should advise you not to bring any reindictment unless the case is heard anew. I suppose it will be presented to you anew."

At the conclusion of his statements the Judge asked the Grand Jury foreman if the questions had been satisfactorily answered. Mr. Ward said they had.

Before retiring to his chambers Judge Donahue took the opportunity to speak a word of encouragement to the Grand Jury members whose term expires on June 30.

"Don't be disheartened if, because of putting in a great deal of time, the indictment has been quashed," he said. "It's fair to assume that the next Grand Jury will be just as zealous to see crime prosecuted as you are. So, if it isn't presented to you I'd go away with the assumption that my successor would be just as anxious and earnest as you are to do their duty."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Little Change

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight and Thursday morning; gentle winds.

All New England States: Little change in temperature tonight and Thursday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:53 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Thursday, 5:03 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

Five-Question Fuel-Oil Blank OPA Simplest

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Wistfully hoping that "many persons" will need less fuel oil this coming winter than last, the Office of Price Administration announced yesterday a five-question oil ration renewal form.

One of the simplest forms ever to come out of OPA, it will be mailed from local offices to users in 33 oil-rationed states and the District of Columbia within a few days, OPA said.

Assuming that you have not moved since last year, you need fill in only your name and address, your supplier's name and address, check the kind of oil used, and sign your name. Oh, yes, and the date.

Return of the forms will be by mail, and the OPA urged speed, so that homeowners can begin filling their tanks early in July. The OPA pointed out that stocking up home tanks "will add appreciably to the total storage capacity in the rationed area."

The blanks include space to show how much less oil you need this season than last.

"Many persons may have found that they do not need as much fuel oil as last year's ration allowed," OPA declared. "They may find that they have some oil left because of conservation measures."

The Government is not going to try to check up on people who have been saving, and they need not turn in all those unused coupons or report excess gallonage, OPA stated. But anyone who had too much can ask for a reduction in his ration.

Senate Approves Committee on Rules

A menace establishing a legislative committee to check rules and regulations promulgated by State Departments, commissions, and officials was approved today by the Massachusetts Senate.

Under the measure which now goes to the House for further action, the committee would be appointed at the beginning of "each political year," would serve during the legislative session and during the legislative recess, and would make recommendations to the Legislature

The order was presented by Senator Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield, who said that under broad rule-making powers granted by the Legislature, some departments, commissions, and officials have abused the privilege.

Officials in Mass Effort To Avert Crisis in Meat

Food Problems in New England

In an effort to avert a rapidly developing meat crisis in New England, which has seen supplies drop to 40 per cent of the amount needed to validate ration stamps, an emergency conference was called this afternoon in the office of Governor Saltonstall.

Attending the conference were John H. Sullivan, Regional Food Distribution Administrator; John E. Doheny, State Meat Rationing Officer, Office of Price Administration; Louis A. Webster, Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture; and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator.

The conference had before it the fact that the Federal Government is now taking for the armed forces an additional 25 per cent of meat supplies over the 35 per cent it had been getting until the last few days.

According to Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, military and government withdrawals from the meat allocation of Eastern Massachusetts have depleted the civilian supply to 40 per cent of normal, and have created a "desperate situation." He added that red ration stamps for meat in the area will not be worth the paper they are printed on by the week end, unless beef quotas are increased immediately.

Mr. Bresnahan called upon Food Administrator Sullivan to order an increase in beef slaughtering in local slaughter houses. The latter has already informed Washington of the critical situation, and has asked for an increase in the general meat quota for New England.

Three things were stated to have caused the critical shortage: High military demands, additional demands by the Government upon local slaughterers, and consumption of food by large numbers of servicemen eating in restaurants in the area.

Feed Shortage Relief

Quick action in the U. S. Senate on a House resolution to release an additional 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to New England millers followed the plea of dairymen and poultry raisers who were faced with a serious feed shortage.

To meet the emergency, 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat also was started on its way to Buffalo mills last week end. From the mills, it will be distributed in New England. Authority also has been given by the Food Administrator Chester Davis's office for shipment of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, and barley to New England during June. This is to be followed by an authorized shipment of 13,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat in July, 14,000,000 in August, and 15,000,000 in September.

While corn is virtually off the New England market, emergency substitutes of barley are expected to tide over the critical situation which had forced mill shutdowns and threatened large flocks of poultry.

CIO-OPA Conference

Methods by which Labor might aid the OPA in rolling back prices to the level of May, 1942, when wages were stabilized by the "Little Steel" formula, will be discussed at a State Conference of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Webster Lake, Webster, Mass., on June 27.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, and Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional OPA Director, have been invited to attend the session which will be conducted in the open air, weather permitting, on the grounds of the new recreation center of the Textile Workers Union of America, formerly known as Indian Inn. The conference will be the first of a series the CIO is planning in the near future.

New Distribution Chief

Called to Washington at a critical moment in the OPA program, George R. Taylor of Belmont has been named Acting Chief of the Distribution Branch in the Food Price Division, and will meet with 50 representatives of the nation's trade next week, it was announced here today.

Retail and wholesale food dealers will have an opportunity to report on the operation of "community market-basket prices" on the basis of a month's experience during sessions in Hotel Washington on June 15 and 16.

Mr. Taylor takes to Washington experience in administering the new specific price ceilings as Regional Price Executive in the Boston office of OPA. Charles L. Foote, Regional Commodity Specialist, will serve as Acting Regional Price Executive in Mr. Taylor's absence.

Navy Recruiting Cruiser on Wheels 'Sets Sail' for Round of N. E. Cities

The Navy recruiting cruiser on wheels which has been touring the United States in the interests of Wave, Spar, and Seabee enlistments "set sail" yesterday from Boston to make the rounds of leading New England cities.

The Navy "ship" which measures 44 feet overall, and carries a crew of five dropped anchor in Davis Square, Somerville, today, and is due to call at the "port" of Malden June 10, Waltham June 11, and Arlington June 12 for its first week on the tour

Two members of the Women's Naval Reserve and three Naval petty officers under command of Chief Carl Hooks, who was at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack, will attend to the recruiting duties on the tour.

Young women between the ages of 20 and 36 are invited to visit the cruiser and make application for the Waves, or the Spars. Men between the ages of 17 and 50 who are skilled in construction trades may obtain full enlistment papers from the attendants at the cruiser.

From June 14 through 26 the rolling recruiting station will visit Lynn, Salem, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Framingham, Brockton, Plymouth, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, and Attleboro,—a city a day except Sundays.

Bay State Warned Against Any Big Increase in Light

Air-raid wardens throughout the State were warned by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety yesterday that the Army's revised dimout regulations, now in effect, do not mean a general relaxation of enforcement in this area.

In a statement which followed distribution of Governor Saltonstall's new executive order conforming to the First Service Command's recently announced revisions, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Committee, said:

"The Army regulations in no way permit a dangerous increase of lighting in this area. I call to your attention that any impression that there is a relaxation in the new regulations is utterly wrong. I have been informed by military authorities that any increase in the present lighting along our coast would be a distinct menace."

The revised rules were issued by the Army May 29, and permit among other things householders to begin the dimout a full hour after sunset instead of 30 minutes as well as to shield any three-quarters of their windows and doors rather than the upper three-quarters. Shore light will be judged from a designated line at sea rather than the shore line, it was said, relieving many property owners on the coast of the almost complete blackout in effect last year.

Stretching Project Proves Unnecessary

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 9 (AP)—Berdette Liljehult stretched for two months to become a Wave, only to discover it wasn't necessary.

Berdette, who reports at Hunter College next Tuesday and probably will be the smallest of trainees, was told to gain half an inch to meet the five-foot requirement when she first expressed intentions of enlisting.

For two months Berdette stretched on gymnasium bars, talked, aye and dreamed of height.

She grew to be exactly five feet.

But the day before she enlisted the Navy reduced requirements to Berdette's original 4ft. 11½in.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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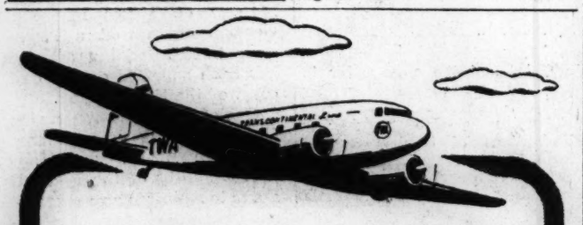

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Waves Have First Contact With Water

Official United States Navy Photograph

Ensigns Get Rowing Tips From Harvard Coach

Members of Navy Supply School class graduating from Radcliffe College Friday night, Ensigns Martha Mitten of Winthrop (left) and Miriam Murray of Roslindale learn about eight-oared and single-scull craft from Blake Dennison, Harvard sculling coach. Many in the class, which is the second to undergo Radcliffe training, have used Harvard's single "wherries" since weather permitted this spring.

WAVES to Cross the Seas If House Sanction Carries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—One more step toward equal rights for men and women in the armed services was taken yesterday when the House of Representatives voted to let the Waves serve abroad provided they are not "qualified to fill an available billet in the Navy Department in Washington."

Waacs are already serving abroad, with the prospect that 3,000 will be shipped overseas before the war is over, but the Act that established the WAVES (Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service) forbade them serving outside the continental United States.

Opposition to expanding the Waves' field of service was raised in the House a few weeks ago on the ground that they were not needed in naval headquarters abroad and should not leave the country as long as hundreds of able-bodied men were still serving behind desks in the Navy Department in Washington.

Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, was author of the compromise bill that finally passed the House yesterday without debate.

Provisions of Bill

In brief, the Smith bill provides that:

1. There shall be one captain in the WAVES. Presumably Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee will be elevated to this rank.

2. Waves "qualified to fill an available billet in the Navy Department proper in Washington" shall not be sent overseas.

3. No Wave who entered the naval service prior to enactment of the Smith bill shall be assigned to overseas duty without her consent.

4. None may serve aboard ship or in combat aircraft.

5. In entitling Waves to the allowances or benefits provided Navy men with dependent wives husbands shall not be considered dependents.

Navy Department officials have indicated to Congressmen that the first Waves to go overseas will probably be sent to London and to the Hawaiian Islands. Requests have not come through from overseas for nearly as many Waves as Waacs.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, at a press conference, described recent rumors of immorality among the Waacs and other members of the women's military forces as "Nazi propaganda."

Pointing out that the ATS, WAAFS and WRENS in England were subject to much the same kind of rumors, the President's wife said: "Do you suppose we'll ever get over believing Nazi propaganda? It's extraordinary the way we fall for it all the time."

The rumors became so prevalent in Britain that a committee of women members of Parliament finally investigated and pronounced them entirely without foundation.

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that since four divisions of men have been released for combat duty by Waacs, naturally the Germans will do everything they can to interfere with WAAC enlistments.

Music Critics Award Given to Creston

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—The Music Critics Circle of New York announced last night that Paul Creston, pianist and composer, had been selected for the 1942-43 award, presented annually by the group for the best American orchestral composition, for his "Symphony No. 1."

On May 14, Mr. Creston was cited as the outstanding American composer of the year by the National Association for American Composers and Conductors.

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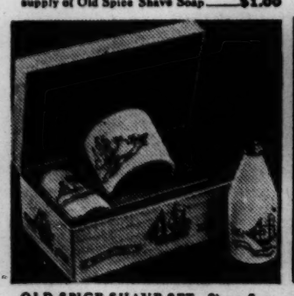

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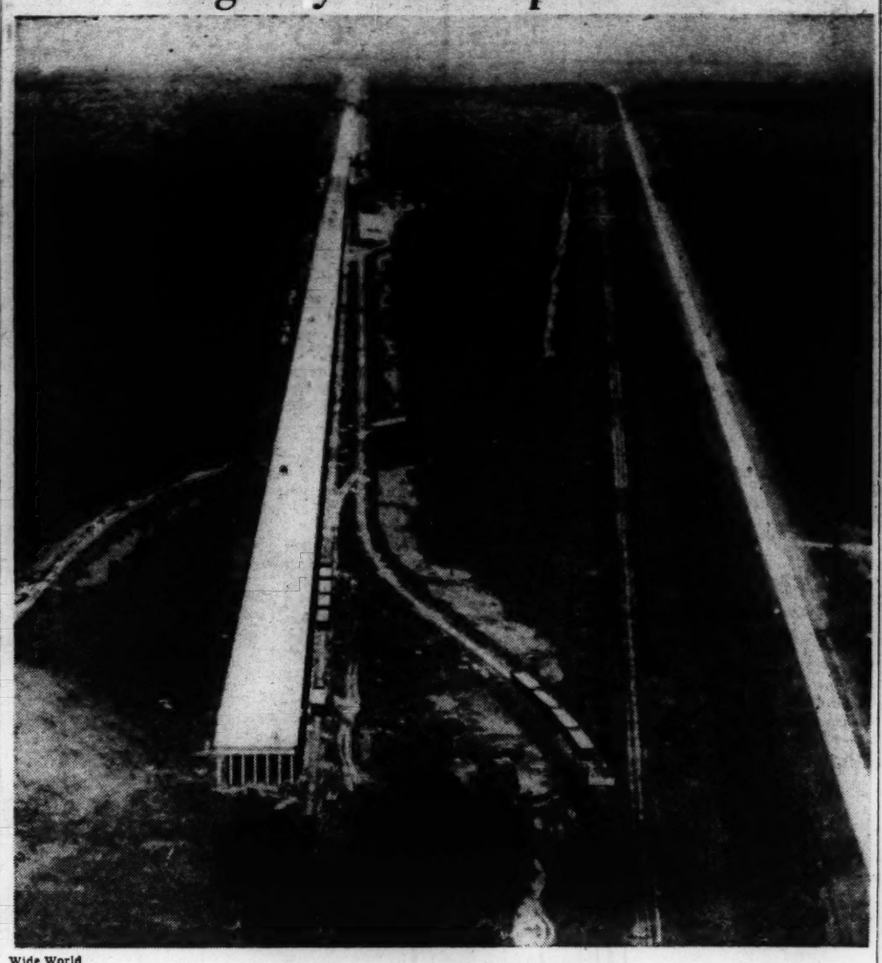
Highway Climbs Up on Stilts



Wide World

Skyway to Foil Ol' Man River

Spurred on by floods on the upper Mississippi, and by military needs, engineers are rushing work on the highway on concrete stilts (left) which will supplant heavily traveled US 190 (right) across one of the lower Mississippi's main flood outlets. The skyway, 25 feet in the air, is expected to be ready by flood time, 1944. Under a far-reaching flood program, the four-lane raised highway would keep traffic moving while the regular route and surrounding land were inundated in a major flood.

Netherlands Envoy Supports Control of World Currencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—A plea by Dr. A. Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, for agreement between the United Nations on some arrangement for international currency regulation after the war, featured a dinner given by the Economic Club of New York at the Astor Hotel here last night. Dr. Loudon warned that unless international security was achieved a struggle for self-sufficiently, "so aggressively selfish," may be expected.

"If chaos is to be avoided," he said, "monetary stability between the principal currencies of the world will have to be assured. This does not mean that the external value of any currency could not be modified if it were seriously strained. On the contrary, it is now understood that a certain flexibility which could not be achieved under the gold standard is desirable."

Envisaging tremendous economic problems facing the United Nations after the victory, Dr. Loudon said these would include rehabilitation of the world's industry, stabilization of its currency, and finding means of gainful employment for millions of workers. He saw big chances that the Netherlands will have changed from a creditor to a debtor country by the end of the war, and held that several other nations may find themselves similarly situated.

This, he stressed, would have a most important economic effect, since it would cause them to limit their imports to the various exchanges they could buy with their exports.

Dr. Loudon held that the future deserved the most careful and considerate thought by the men who would be responsible for solving the postwar economic problems. Unless self-sufficiency is put aside, he envisaged "once more a situation of international insecurity such as occurred in the interwar period," and "we must be prepared to see the mad pursuit of autarchy resumed."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, another speaker, came out strongly for the United States abandoning isolationism and for its full-hearted co-operation "in a world organization for global peace." He was for completely re-establishing a system of free enterprise for private industry at home and pledged his federation to "press unremittingly" for measures requisite to world security and domestic prosperity."

Mr. Green urged that industry and labor co-operate in a fight for freedom of business enterprise.

Stanley High, one of the editors of the Reader's Digest, also spoke.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Chase National Bank, was re-elected President of the Club.

Ejection in Rent Case Stands

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 9 (AP)—West Virginia's Supreme Court refused June 8 to grant the Office of Price Administration a write to halt ejection of a family and upheld a Circuit Court decision which had ordered the eviction.

Contrary to OPA claims in its appeal, the State Supreme Court ruled that Circuit Judge Lloyd Arnold had not rendered any decision on constitutionality of the Federal Rent Control Act.

The case, originally decided by a magistrate who ordered the eviction of Frank and Mary Berger after an action brought by Mrs. Rosa Wright of New Martinsville, went to the Supreme Court from the Wetzel County Circuit Court.

The Justice of the Peace gave Mrs. Wright possession of the house. Judge Arnold upheld that ruling and directed payment of $118 back rent which had accumulated during proceedings.

The OPA, through Administrator Prentiss Brown, asked the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition to halt the ouster, contending that Judge Arnold had exceeded his jurisdiction, had declared the Federal Emergency Price Control Act unconstitutional, and had set aside ceratin rent control regulations.

The Appellate Court upheld Judge Arnold, denying he had ruled on Rent Control Act's constitutionality and holding that it had full jurisdiction to act on the OPA's demand for a writ.

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★ The Aldrich Family, written by Clifford Goldsmith, makes America chuckle every Thursday night. Draw up a chair next Thursday and chuckle, too. Also, learn why *caffein-free* Postum is the drink for your family.

8:30 P. M. [EWT]

NBC STATIONS

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Huge Waste In Building Of Plant Charged

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, charged yesterday at a hearing of his Senate Committee's investigation into construction costs of the Sunflower ordnance plant near De Soto, Kan., that between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 of the taxpayers' money had been wasted on the project.

His accusation followed testimony of the area engineer, Lieut. Col. E. E. Taylor, and Perrin D. McElroy, business manager of the Construction Trades Council.

Senator Truman and Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine asserted that inefficient labor added the extra $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 to the cost.

They explained they had worked out that conclusion on the basis of evidence that 65 per cent of the project's cost went for labor and that the labor hired was only 65 per cent efficient.

Colonel Taylor testified that 400 of the 1,800 men on the pay roll at one time as steamfitters were without previous experience.

Mr. McElroy said the union was "trying to maintain its labor standards of years" and when fully qualified steamfitters could not be supplied in sufficient numbers, men who "could do one or more of the jobs of steamfitters" were sent to the project.

Investigation of the construction costs of the munitions plant was begun by the Truman Committee after William V. Ryan, a former employee on the project, in a Federal informer's suit, accused several contractors with defrauding the Government of millions of dollars.

Colonel Taylor testified the steamfitters made from $120 to $135 a week before their working day was cut from 10 to eight hours April 9.

450 Nisei Held At Poston Refuse To Swear Loyalty

LOS ANGELES, June 9 (AP)—Ralph M. Gelvin, Associate Director of Poston, Ariz., Relocation Center, says 450 American-born Japanese at the camp have refused to repudiate their loyalty to the Emperor of Japan or swear allegiance to the United States.

Testifying before the Dies congressional subcommittee, Mr. Gelvin said yesterday that the refusals were written on questionnaires given to all the Center's evacuees over 17 years of age.

Another 180, he said, gave qualified or evasive answers, such as "I'm neutral," to the loyalty question which asked:

"Will you swear allegiance to the United States and foreswear allegiance to the Emperor of Japan or to any other foreign power?"

Mr. Gelvin said there are about 11,000 American-born, or Nisei, Japanese of all ages at the Center on the Colorado River, most of them under 30 years of age. He said the administrators at Poston were very much surprised at the number of American-born Japanese who answered "no" on the question of loyalty.

Only 24 women, he added, gave the negative or qualified answers to this question.

The camp official said a general questionnaire was submitted to determine who could be released to work outside. He said those who answered no or with qualification were not released.

A well-organized strike took place at the Center last Nov. 18, lasting three and one-half days, Mr. Gelvin said.

Only One Kind of Victory in War

In a dramatic, wartime report on the part that religion is playing in the prevailing world conflict, The Christian Science Board of Directors last night called upon Christian nations to set their sights upon only one kind of victory, the complete annihilation of forces of evil which they described as endangering the institutions of freedom upon which nations depend for their cultural and spiritual advancement.

No lesser goal will suffice in the current struggle for freedom, the Directors affirmed, than the preservation of democratic institutions, protection of religious freedom, and establishment of a lasting peace. They warned against a victory with no more elevating purpose than material gratification, which, they declared, would not be victory but "a pathetic mockery of all the better instincts of humanity."

Read by Harry C. Browne, member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, the Directors' report on Christian Science wartime activities highlighted a meeting of several thousand Christian Scientists in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

True Peace the Goal

"The first fruits of victory," the Directors pointed out, "plainly indicate that in this world struggle between right and wrong, we as Christians and as citizens have ourselves been true to our fellow man, to our country, and to our God."

Such a victory as outlined by the Directors cannot be conceived of, they said, in terms of selfish triumph over a fallen foe or a division of the spoils of war.

The statement continued:

"But it would have everything to do with safeguarding the race and sharing equally among the peoples of the earth the blessings of true peace and the imperishable substance of Spirit.

"Even a casual survey of history discloses that the very acme of human progress is the attainment not of worldly power and material gain, but of moral freedom and spiritual perfection. Were this not true, even the most devoted and patriotic among us would have reason to ask, Of what avail the struggle, the suffering, the sacrifice? And finally, Of what avail the victory itself if the result is to be merely a further and greater indulgence of the very appetites and passions which reduce mankind to the level of beasts and impel them to seek not the manna of Spirit but the fleshpots of Egypt? A victory that had no more elevating purpose than material gratification would not be a victory but a tragic defeat, a pathetic mockery of all the better instincts of humanity.

Victory Over Evil

"As followers of Christ Jesus and adherents of his teachings we are essentially concerned with but one kind of conquest, one kind of victory, and that is a complete and final victory over those forces of evil which today gravely threaten the future well-being of men and endanger those institutions of freedom on which we now depend for our cultural and spiritual advancement. The preservation of these institutions, the protection of religious freedom, and the establishment of a lasting peace constitute both the warrant and the goal of the present world struggle. There can be no other warrant, and there must be no other goal.

"It is clear that in working out the destiny of the race there comes a time when men and women, resolute in their love of freedom and strong in their sense of right, must with courage take their stand against the aggression of ignorance and dedicate themselves unreservedly to the task of advancing all nations to the worship of God in spirit instead of in matter. That time has come; it is here and now. As Christian Scientists we are prepared to face the task squarely, and under the guidance of God and the protection of His love go forward together until victory rests securely on the side of righteousness, and humankind is awakened to the fact that war will cease to play its ugly role in the lives of men only when it is understood that, as sons of God, we are not the unrelated and hostile offspring of rival parents, but the loyal and united children of a common Parent, the Father-Mother God. When that time comes, we shall have cast out the basic cause of war, have won the way to permanent peace, and shall behold the glory, the security, the greatness of real brotherhood."

Houses on Barges Take Yachts' Place

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, June 9 (AP)—More houses than yachts will dock at the new yacht basins—for the duration, anyway.

Six-room residences from thinly populated areas are being floated on barges across choppy Corpus Christi Bay to provide homes for war workers.

Two houses have made the trip safely, and C. P. Kibby, who heads the enterprise, said he plans to move whole fleets.

Across the bay on the old Taft Ranch near Gregory, Texas, Mr. Kibby bought a number of homes, intending to transport them to Corpus Christi by truck.

But the State Highway Department refused to grant permission to haul the houses over the highways.

Essential ...FOR ACTIVE MEN

YOUR FEET work overtime, too, these days! But in Wright Arch Preserver Shoes they don't suffer from the extra activities, longer hours and unaccustomed walking required by war. Four patented features eliminate foot discomfort, provide unrationed relief and comfort. And these shoes offer extra wear plus a practically-new look even after resoling. You will be correctly fitted by experts who have available an unusual size range . . . some models in sizes to 15 . . . some with widths AAAA to EEE.

A thousand fine dealers carry these top quality "essential" shoes. Below is a partial listing. If your city is not included, write to E. T. Wright & Co., Inc., Dept. C-3, Rockland, Massachusetts.

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The Sky's the Limit

Every war plane that takes off into the blue symbolizes American engineering genius. But it requires more than skillful planning and workmanship to construct thousands of pursuit ships and bombers. Huge quantities of materials must be converted into finished parts that complete the assembled units. Those materials—those parts—must be transported to numerous destinations.

That's where Union Pacific enters into the picture.

Day and night, thousands of freight cars loaded with war materials roll over the rails. Great numbers of troops, too, must be transported by the railroads. All Union Pacific employees recognize the vital need for efficient, tireless work during these critical days. They're putting forth all-out effort to back up our men in service. The sky's the limit!

208 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., Phone Hubbard 6380

The Progressive
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
ROAD OF THE STREAMLINERS AND THE CHALLENGERS

End of Session For Bay State Solons Nearing

State House Roundup

The Massachusetts Legislature moved closer to prorogation today with Legislative leaders forecasting a windup of the current biennial session by tomorrow night.

Only 80 matters remained on the agenda for action in the House and Senate as the two bodies met this morning. Most of the controversial measures have now been disposed of except for the East Boston airport development bill which was due for further debate today.

Civil Service Study

One of the most complex measures of the present session, calling for an over-all revision of the Civil Service laws, was shelved for two years by the House yesterday when a resolution was adopted referring the entire matter to the Special Commission on Civil Service.

The proposed legislation was the result of a study made by this same Commission during the last recess but the addition of 25 amendments by the Legislature resulted in returning the matter for further study. First, however, Senate concurrence must be voted.

The 65-page report of the Commission had received the support of Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Director, the Massachusetts Civic League and others. It had been claimed that adoption of the bill would have placed Massachusetts in the forefront of States in the matter of public service laws.

Veto Overridden

Reconsidering its action of Monday the House yesterday joined the Senate in overriding Governor Saltonstall's veto of a bill permitting truck transportation of fish on Sundays. Representative Rodolphe G. Bessette (D) of New Bedford moved reconsideration contending that New Bedford needed the law to retain one of its important industries.

New Bedford fishing interests had contended that the permission to truck fish on Sunday was necessary to allow them to enter the lucrative Monday kosher market in New York. All of the New Bedford delegation except Representative Jacinto Diniz (D), supported the bill.

Northampton Charter

The Senate has passed to be engrossed a bill permitting the city of Northampton to revise its charter to provide for a unicameral city government instead of the present Board of Aldermen and Council.

Nursery Schools

A bill to permit cities and towns to establish nursery schools for children of working mothers has been enacted by the House. The Federal Government will help finance the projects.

Commissions Setup

Governor Saltonstall has signed two resolutions calling for investigation during the legislative recess. They provide for commissions, one to study administration of old-age assistance, and the other to study discrimination against job-seeking persons because of their race, color, religion, or nationality.

Sisters Stick Together in War Jobs

United States Army Signal Corps

Take Positions in War Department in Washington

Graduates of a procurement and training program maintained here by the First Service Command to get civilian workers for the Army, these women are receiving transportation tickets from Col. Edward Roth, Jr., Director of the Command's Personnel Division. In front row are Margaret, left, and Maryann Kelley of Lowell, and, left to right, in rear are: Doris Mae and Florence Levasseur of Waterville, Maine, and Esther Adams of Framingham. They are going as multilith operators, after completing two weeks of Government-paid training here.

Early Setback Of N. E. Farms Disappearing

Agriculture is making a good recovery from a rather unfavorable beginning and the season is now only about one week late, according to the Weekly Climate and Crop Summary covering the New England section and made public by G. H. Noyes, Senior Meteorologist at the Boston Weather Bureau.

Farmers are rushing the completion of late plowing and planting. The week under review had an excess of warmth and sunshine with only occasional light showers. Much of the bottomland has dried up sufficiently to be worked. Use of heavy machines for large-scale orchard spraying was made possible by the more favorable condition of the ground.

McIntosh apples are showing a good set although Baldwins appear less favorable, according to the Summary. The effect of the severe cold of last winter, which has doomed the local peach crop for this season, is being evidenced to a lesser extent in grapevines. Cranberries are in favorable condition and while at a critical stage their danger from frost is diminishing with the advance of the season.

Garden crops are making a good recovery. The condition of grass and pasture lands continues excellent and ahead of normal, and early cutting of a bumper hay crop is anticipated.

In Aroostook County, Maine, heavy rains washed out some newly planted potatoes, and light frost slightly retarded growing there, but little other damage resulted. Potatoes are nearly all in the ground.

Small Granite State Railroad Soon to Serve Valley Again

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 9—New Hampshire's small railroad, the Suncook Valley, is out to improve its physical properties, which recently prompted the State Public Service Commission to order the road to abandon carrying passengers in the interest of safety. The company operates a line from Suncook to Barnstead. About 10,000 persons living in eight Suncook Valley towns are served by the road.

Work already has been inaugurated to strengthen the roadbed, and it is expected that within a short time the railroad will once again be carrying passengers. The road will encourage the industrial development of the Suncook Valley communities as an aid not only to the communities but also to the operations of the railroad.

Forest Officially Closed

The White Mountain National Forest camping and picnicking areas will not be open this year. Because of the tight gasoline situation the National Forest Service finds it impossible to get around to put the areas in condition for opening. For the same reason it is expected that there will be relatively little demand from the public for the use of the areas.

Camping at back-country shelters or campsites in the National Forest will be permitted as usual. The campfire-permit regulations will be enforced vigorously because of the need to prevent fire losses. Fire permits may be obtained at the district ranger's offices at Conway, Gorham, Littleton, and Plymouth.

Council on Planning

A Council composed of representatives of industry, labor, finance, agriculture, education and other phases of life has been named by Governor Blood to study postwar planning and rehabilitation in New Hampshire.

The purpose of the Council, according to Governor Blood, will be to develop plans for "safeguarding the State's industrial and business enterprises and for protecting and rehabilitating individuals, including those partially disabled, in the critical period following the war.

Arthur E. Moreau, former Mayor of Manchester and prominent retailer, has been named Chairman of the Council. The Council will also aid in the problem of placing men and women who return to the State from the services and from war jobs outside the State.

Hopkins Proposed

Dartmouth's President, Ernest Martin Hopkins, is believed to be the choice of the Senator Styles Bridges organization within the Republican State organization to oppose Republican Senator Charles W. Tobey in the primaries next year. Newspapers of the State friendly to Senator Bridges have already hit at Senator Tobey and have proposed Dr. Hopkins as a logical person for the post.

Although the Democrats remain silent, competent observers believe that the strenuous efforts of some Republican leaders to end the political career of Senator Tobey will react to the benefit of the Democrats, if Senator Tobey is defeated at the primaries.

It is believed that two Democratic candidates at last autumn's election will again be in the race, former Governor Francis P. Murphy again seeking a seat in the Senate and State Grange Master William Neal seeking the governorship.

Writers' Parley Coming

The sixth annual session of the New Hampshire Writers' Conference will be held at the University of New Hampshire from Aug. 2 to 12. It was decided to continue the conference this year despite wartime difficulties because of the increase in publications resulting from critical work done at the Conference sessions and because of increased interest in the Conference itself. Prof. Carroll S. Towle, Director, announces that most of the members of this year's staff will be veteran conference leaders, many of whom have been with the conference since its origin.

Avoiding Session?

If Rockingham Park Race Track does not operate this year Governor Blood says it will be unnecessary to call a special session of the lawmakers. The State budget makers have anticipated a revenue of $500,000 this year to the State. As yet the Governor has not announced that the track will not operate. But he says that it will be possible to carry the State along by tapping the general sinking fund so that a special session can be avoided.

Schoolboys Finish Project

Much of the remaining work at the Franklin Falls Flood Control dam will be done by schoolboys. The contractors have been having considerable difficulty trying to hire men. The remaining work is chiefly grading, loaming, and planting grass. An appeal was sent out to the Franklin High School. Arrangements were made so that boys will miss recreation and special activities so that the boys may go to work shortly after three and put in five hours each week day and a full day on Saturdays.

Music and Drama Prominent On Tonight's Radio

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Music from Tchaikovsky's operas and symphonies will be heard on Great Moments in Music, including "None But the Lonely Heart," Arias from "Pique Dame" and "Eugene Onegin" and the Love Duet from "Romeo and Juliet," sung by Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Jim Ameche presents a drama of the theater entitled "Understudy" on "Manhattan At Midnight," BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m. Nine p. m., on the same station, brings another drama in the John Freedom series, with John Freedom, posing as an explosives expert, gaining entrance to an experimental laboratory in France where Nazis are laboring to perfect a secret weapon.

George Burns, Gracie Allen, and Maria Montez are guests on Eddie Cantor's program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. At 9:30 p. m. on MBS-WNAC, Joel McCrea, Grace McDonald and her brother Ray are guests on Soldiers With Wings. Igor Gorin, baritone, and Mary Jane Walsh are Morton Gould's guests, CBS, 10:30 p. m., WEEI, by recording, 11 p. m.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam," drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Dyana Gayle, songs.
7:45 p. m.—Freddy Martin's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WASH, Boston (44.8mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Stariets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; Orch.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Soldiers With Wings.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Lee Reisman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

WLB Begins Inquiry Into Fishing Issue

In efforts to adjust new differences between officials of the General Seafoods Corporation and members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, the New England War Labor Board called a hearing at its offices today. Representatives of both sides were summoned to appear for questioning regarding the idleness of the large fishing trawler Cormorant.

The Cormorant is laid up for the second time in as many months, though the settlement of the first issue has not yet been decided. The current dispute is over the question of who should pay extra unloading charges, the company or the fishermen.

Fish that is brought to the Boston Fish Pier is discharged by "lumpers," who are hired by the fishermen to discharge the catch. In this case the crew object to paying extra costs involving overtime, it is understood.

The first tie-up of the Cormorant came late in March, when the fishermen insisted that captains be obliged to rotate their services as well as the men themselves. Capt. Ivar Carlson had been in command for some time. He was recently awarded a Life Saving Medal by the Treasury Department for leaping overboard in January icy water on the fishing grounds in an endeavor to save one of his crew that had slipped overboard.

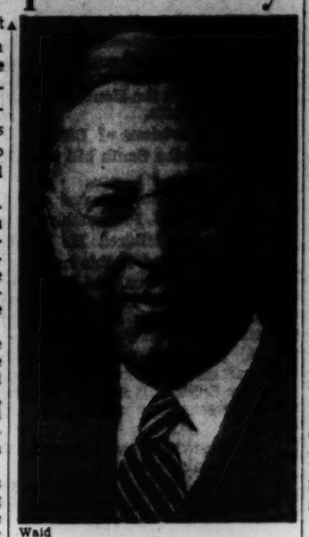
Fishermen, to spread the work since the Government took over many of the trawlers and draggers and thereby forced many men into idleness, remain ashore one trip out of three, thus making room for all to get some work.

Officials of the General Seafoods took the position that they should have a captain of their own choice on the vessels and keep him there as long as he was satisfactory, pointing out that he had made an enviable record of landings of fish at a time when seafood was vitally needed. The trawler was idle nearly six weeks. On May 3, the New England War Labor Board ordered the company to designate a captain other than Captain Carlson, and the Union to provide a crew, and the vessel to resume normal fishing operations. Two voyages were made and particularly large trips were landed. Then the new dispute arose, tying up the Cormorant last week.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 10
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Boston Educator Sees Need Of Advanced Diploma for Boys



Waid

Charles H. Sampson

Retiring Headmaster of the Huntington School for Boys, who on July 1 will begin his work as professor in engineering-drawing and mathematics at Bates College.

It is now especially important for a boy to get a diploma from a secondary school. That is the message which Charles H. Sampson, Headmaster of the Huntington School for Boys, Boston, is emphasizing as he prepares to leave the institution he has served for 31 years.

On the 1st of July he will begin his new work as professor in engineering-drawing and mathematics at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, taking part in the United States Navy's V-12 Program, to be introduced at that time into many colleges.

Not only does a boy need the diploma to obtain one of the more interesting posts in the armed forces, he said, in an interview, but when the war is over he will find himself in immediate competition with other young men who have a diploma.

Two serious postwar problems for educators, he feels, are getting back to college those men whose normal course was interrupted by the war; and developing a favorable and receptive attitude toward education on the part of young people.

25 Colleges Get Boys

With half of the enrollment of about 180 boys at the age of 18, the School, which, though part of the Northeastern System, sends boys to about 25 different colleges, has passed through a difficult year. At least 50 have gone into the armed forces, and the rest are naturally restless and eager to join up.

Questioned on the subject of delinquency, which is occupying so many educators and social workers at present, Mr. Sampson declared his School had had practically no trouble. The reason he attributed to the fact that the boys there come from good homes, and the home is usually the controlling factor in the behavior of youth.

While the classics should remain as an important, fundamental part of school and college curriculums, he said, and the ancient languages were needed along with the increasingly important modern tongues he expressed the conviction that it would be necessary in future for everyone to be more technically minded than in the past.

Technical Training Needed

He pointed out that very few persons could name the parts of an airplane, that Webster's Dictionary was being published in limited editions because of the constant additions, through radio, aviation and other fields, to the English language; and that the adult must now be alert to make numerous additions to his vocabulary.

When the war is over Professor Sampson will remain at Bates College, in the Department of Education. In 1904 he was graduated from the University of Maine, with a bachelor's degree in engineering. Later he obtained his master's degree in education, at Harvard University. He was in engineering work for three years, taught for four years in the Bangor [Maine] High School, and became an instructor at the Huntington School in 1912. Since 1925 he has been Headmaster.

He has also been Principal of the Northeastern Preparatory — now the Lincoln Preparatory—School; has been connected since 1916 with the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education; has written several textbooks, and contributed to numerous magazines and newspapers.

Coolidge College, Portia Exercises

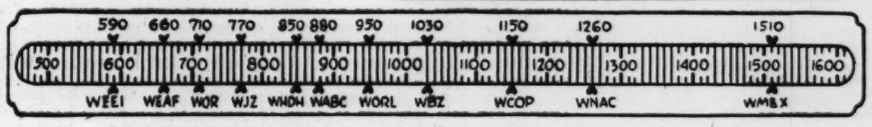
The thirty-second annual Commencement exercises of Portia Law School, Calvin Coolidge College, and Calvin Coolidge Law School will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston.

A. Chesley York, President, will give the Commencement address and Helene F. Eilberg will give the College Salutatory address.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News comment	The Curtain Rises: talk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ington Senators base-	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	ball game	Frankie Master's Orch.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Mitchell Ayres's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	ington Senators base-	Sonny Donham's Orch.
4:15 Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	ball game	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
4:30 Radio speaker	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Allen Miller's Orchestra.
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown, sk.	baseball game	Spike Jones' Orchestra.
5:00 Talk; Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Highway Patrol: drama	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Today at Duncans	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:58 J. Harsch	"Salon Strings"	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	The Answer Man	"California Melodies"	The Lyric Theater
7:45 "Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Dorothy Leavitt; talk
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr & Mrs. North': com.	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Jimmy Dorsey's Or.; Bob	"Take-a-Card": quiz with	Attuck's Orchestra
8:45 Hersholt; news	Jim Ameche, narrator	Eberly & Kitty Kallen	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Orchestra
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom": drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	Rhapsody Espagnole
9:30 Jack Carson Va-	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Mr District Attorney":	"Soldiers With Wings"	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:45 riety Show: guests	Orch. "Short Mystery".	dramatic sketch; orch.	Cadet orchestra; drama	Rhapsody Espagnole
10:00 Moments in Music:	Maj George F. Eliot	Kay Kyser's College of	John B Hughes, news.	News Service
10:15 Tchaikovsky	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Gypsy Memories
10:30 "Elwell's Weekly"	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:00 Morton Gould's Or.	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Earl Hines' Orchestra
11:15 Igor Gorin	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Jan Garber's Orchestra
11:30 News: News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 "Unrationed Jam"	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Home Town	Newscast	Dress Parade	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Abbot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical 30's	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam; OWI drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott; food	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Landt Trio; songs	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Musical Highlights	Lora Lawton; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer-Up Gang; vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	calist; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Yankee House Party";	Dance orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	The Penner Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday; sk.	Hour; music; speakers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Seth's Village Canteen	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time; Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Good Food Buys'; Music	'Light of the World': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Lonely Women'; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Live to Learn"	Studio Orchestra	"The Guiding Light": sk.	Sports program	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ington Senators base-	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	ball game	Art Kassel's Orchestra
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	ington Senators base-	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
4:15 Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	ball game	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
4:30 Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox - Washington	Dean Hudson's Orch.
4:45 B. Eliott: Song Shop	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Harry James' Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Hollywood Snapshot	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 War Correspondent	Newscast	'Yankee Yarns'	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 H. R. Baukhage	A Templeton "Home"	Music for Dancing; Fags	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger; News; Tales
7:30 "Easy Aces": comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Religious program;
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00 Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15 Auer; Chas. Ruggles	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice H. Stafford; orch.	Velmy Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle";	Negro Business Hour
8:45 Death Valley; News	"Should the Govern-	"Aldrich Family"; drama	comedy series	Irish Music
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	ment Subsidize the	Music Hall; Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album
9:15 teur program	Farmer?"	George Murphy, guest	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	"Harmony Hall"; Bob	Classical Album
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Short Mysteries	orch.; Jack Haley, guest	Trendler's Orchestra	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line"	Maj. George F. Elliott	Garry Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news.	News Service
10:15 "The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Ozzie's Orch.	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 John L. Sullivan	The World's Most Hon-	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	ored Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:30 Marjorie Lawrence;	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World;	So. American Serenade;	Day's End: music
11:45 concert orchestra	Stars in Revue	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

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Aeronautical Course Taken By 19 Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 9—Nineteen embryo women aeronautical engineers today are pursuing the academic phase of their training at the University of New Hampshire here aided by fellowships from the Pratt and Whitney division of United Aircraft Corporation of East Hartford, Conn.

For ten of the 19 women, who registered early this week, it was merely signing up for new courses for they are from the University itself. Five of the Pratt and Whitney "fellows" are from the University of Connecticut in Storrs, two are from Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., one is from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, and another studied both at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., and at Columbia University, New York.

The Pratt and Whitney fellowship, awarded to college juniors, seniors, and graduates, pay all educational costs, including tuition, fees, room and board, laundry, and books, as well as an allowance for incidental expenses.

Stipulated Rating

These aeronautically-minded women must maintain a stipulated scholastic rating under the terms of their fellowships and at the end of their training they are expected to accept employment with Pratt and Whitney and to remain with the company for at least one year.

Yesterday the girls were the guests of the University at a banquet in Commons where they were welcomed by President and Mrs. Fred Engelhardt. Others receiving them were Miss Ruth Woodruff, Dean of Women; Prof. Leon W. Hitchcock, Acting Dean of the College of Technology; Dr. Howard R. Jones, Assistant to the Dean; and Miss Ruth B. Kelley, instructor in mathematics and advisor to the fellowship girls. The banquet was held to acquaint the new students with the administration and the faculty with whom they will be working.

The Pratt and Whitney fellowship women will live in the University dormitories and will be under the women's student government rules.

List of Fellows

The ten fellows from the University of New Hampshire include: Carolyn Cleasby, Lancaster, N. H.; Estelle Dutton, Derry, N. H.; Margaret Entwistle and Mary Griffin of Portsmouth, N. H.; Pauline Griffin, Berlin, N. H. Agnes Harvey, Epping, N. H.; Ruth Haynes, Lancaster, N. H.; Esther Nye, Westville, N. H.; Beatrice Sanborn, Rochester, N. H.; and Eleanor Varney, Berwick, Maine.

The five Pratt and Whitney women from Connecticut are: Shirley Hunter of New Britain, Olive Sonnichsen, of Windham, Gertrude Werner of Windham, Beatrice Whitney of West Cornwall, and Inez-Marie Williams of Windsor.

There are two Syracuse University women: Carol Hutton, Southington, Conn.; and Evelyn Janos of Conneaut, Ohio.

One Colby College graduate, Elizabeth Field, from Hebron, Maine, and Grace Korb of Du Bois, Pa., who has studied at the College of William and Mary and at Columbia, complete the list.

Sixty-three women and 102 men registered at the University of New Hampshire yesterday for a three-week period prior to the opening of the regular summer session on June 28. The University has accelerated its program to provide almost continual educational facilities for its students.

Nursery School In Summer Course

To help replenish the supply of trained nursery school workers, the Nursery Training School of Boston is offering a six-week summer session, June 23 to July 31. Open to college students and graduates and a limited number of high school graduates, the course will also serve as a refresher for teachers.

The demand for trained women for nursery schools and day-care centers is practically exhausted, according to Dr. Abigail Eliot, director, and every graduate will be able to choose from a number of promising positions. Applications should be addressed to her.

Northeastern Plans Degrees on June 13

Degrees will be awarded by Northeastern University to 85 students of its School of Law, School of Business, Evening College of Liberal Arts, and Lincoln Technical Institute at the annual commencement exercises on the afternoon of June 13 in Bates Hall.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill will deliver the graduation address, the subject of which is "Can Democracy Survive?" The degrees will be conferred by Carl S. Ell, President of Northeastern.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English, XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—3:35 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"The War at Sea," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.

Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Chappell's Queen's Hall Light Orchestra, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: talk by J. B. Priestley, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music and Commentaries, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Royal Air Force Band, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week," VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 41 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Caracas—10:25 p. m.—Venezuelan National Anthem, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Port Chief Urges Secrecy On All Shipping Activity

War Activities in New England

Each of eight major ports in the United States today may handle routine Army supplies at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month, yet this activity must remain as secret as possible if lives are to be saved, declared Brig.-Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding the Port of Boston, in a summary yesterday of what he regarded as a little-known phase of the war program.

Transportation, he pointed out, ranks with production and combat as equal essentials of the war effort, he told members of the Advertising Club in Boston, whom he congratulated for their part in the production phase.

"Ocean shipping," he commented, "appears at first hearing to be in the Navy's sphere rather than the Army's, but strangely enough the Army has a 'navy' of its own. The Army Fleet now totals more than 4,000 vessels, and a year from now it will have nearly twice that number."

In urging secrecy, he said: "First, keep all information to yourself. Second, warn those whom you hear talk of cargo, ship sailings, troop movements and other matters. Warn them that they are killing our soldiers, your sons, prolonging the war, and aiding our insidious enemy."

Liberty Ship

Launching its 83rd merchantman, the New England Shipbuilding Corporation sent the Liberty Ship Thomas B. Reed down its ways at South Portland today. Mrs. Florence French Gray, wife of Capt. Robert M. Gray, Maine Maritime Academy Director and Superintendent of the United States Maritime Commission Training School at Hyannis, Mass., sponsored the craft, named for a Portlander who became Speaker of the National House of Representatives in 1889.

A transport also slid down the ways today at the South Bristol yards, sponsored by Mrs. Lincoln Maclean Fraser, wife of a Navy officer.

Army Relief

Typical of the variety of emergencies being eased by Army Relief funds is that of a soldier's wife who was helped to meet bills when her official allotment had been delayed. As reported by the First Service Command, which urges all cases of distress to be reported for immediate aid, the wife had said that her allotment had come regularly on the third of the month but "here it is the 30th with no check in sight. I was in the habit of paying my landlady, the grocer and the milkman on the third, but now the bills are piling up." Like so many, she didn't want to bother the Army unnecessarily, but the Army in this case was glad to advance funds.

Draft Clarified

Married soldiers drafted before last July 1 need not think current announcements are wrong in saying this is the first month married men without children are being drafted, according to a clarification by State headquarters of Selective Service today.

Before last July 1, directives allowed the drafting of men whose wives had independent income or were working. Then the rules were changed so that no married men were drafted if they maintained a bona fide family relationship with their wives, no matter if their wives were independently wealthy, were working, or were able to work.

Professor Guides Servicemen Around Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Poet and Novelist Donates Five-Day Week of Touring

Robert S. Hillyer, poet and novelist, spending the summer vacation as sight-seeing guide about Boston—seen here outside Y. M. C. A. Building with sailors and soldiers about to visit the historical monuments.

Barkentine's 2 Survivors Tell of Attack

PORTLAND, Maine, June 9 (AP)—Sinking of the Canadian barkentine Angelus in a manner reminiscent of World War I depredations of Count Von Luckner, who included many square rigged sailing vessels among his victims, was described by the only two survivors of the vessel's crew of 10.

Laden with cargo, the little windjammer—she was only 235 tons net—was moving along in a faint dawn breeze, well out in the Atlantic, when her attacker approached on the surface, Walter B. Boudreau, able seaman, of Moncton, N. B., and First Mate Arthur J. Holmans, of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, related upon their arrival here.

Their story, as related today by a First Naval District narrator, was:

The Mate at first thought the submarine was a patrol boat, but called the captain, who identified the craft with aid of binoculars. Any remaining doubt vanished when a shell screamed across the bow. The Angelus hove to while all hands got off in a lifeboat.

The captain, Edward Jensen, of Lunenburg, N. S., was summoned to the submarine's bridge for a ten-minute interview, while the lifeboat was held alongside by the painter. Then the master was told 25 minutes had been granted in which to return to the Angelus to obtain the crew's effects, but Captain Jenson estimated that interval would be required to reach his ship and, instead, set the lifeboat's sail and shaped a course to the northward and home, many miles away.

The submarine immediately opened fire on the Angelus, about 20 rounds being expended in leisurely, almost target-practice manner. Four shells went wide; then the gunners got the range and the little barkentine's shattered hull sank into the sea in a few minutes.

Three days passed uneventfully in the lifeboat before heavy seas capsized the frail craft and the captain was lost. The captain's dog also perished. Four subsequent capsizings claimed the lives of all but Holmans and Boudreau, who were picked up by a United States warship, a week after the sinking.

They described the submarine commander as tall, slight, dark complexioned and goateed. He spoke English, they said, with a Cockney accent, and told them bluntly: "We are out for tonnage."

The survivors estimated that those of the submarine's crew whom they saw averaged about 20 years, and they described the undersea craft as small—about 500 tons—and camouflaged in various shades of blue.

Rotary Club Told Aims Of the Little Red Stamp

Foreseeing a day when consumers' red ration stamps can go into albums as souvenirs, John E. Wilson, President of Batchelder & Snyder Co., Inc., meat packers, urged members of the Rotary Club of Boston to regard these stamps as "another American war symbol of one-for-all, all-for-one—and one to win!"

The Club met for its regular weekly luncheon at the Hotel Statler this noon.

"Those little red stamps are another way of dropping those Zeros, sinking those subs, and stopping the big black tanks, Mr. Wilson said. "Those little red stamps hold back the 'I'll-eat-what-I-want-or-else' fellow. Those little red stamps slow down the thoughtlessness of others for the working women who can't shop 'til late. Those little red stamps help take the 'black' out of black market," he added.

Taking as his subject, "Price Control and Food Rationing," Mr. Wilson pointed out that, prior to Pearl Harbor, it would have been impossible to have the public accept either price control of food products or a rationing program. "Our general feeling would have been that we are not at war—our food supplies are adequate—and there is no reason to ration our supplies to the people," he said.

Overnight Problem

However, "immediately after Dec. 7, 1941, it became an overnight problem to change our distribution of food products from a peacetime to a wartime standard. We did not have 10 or more years of preparation, as was the case of Germany, Italy, and Japan," said Mr. Wilson. And he added that it seemed possible that these three nations were working in close collaboration, planning for a war when the time was right.

"To build such an enormous control over food products in the space of time of one year has resulted in many complications and inequities," continued Mr. Wilson. "These the Office of Price Administration is attempting to eliminate, but the task is so gigantic that it will be a continual process of trial and error until the cause of this price and distribution control is removed.

"We may not like price control, or distribution control through rationing," Mr. Wilson said, "but if we could wipe out all selfish thoughts we will admit that some type of rationing program is most essential during this war period.

Reduced Supply

"It is necessary that a very much reduced supply of food be well distributed throughout the nation, and whether we think this present form of rationing is good or bad, it is the best we have until a better plan is submitted, and we should always bear in mind that rationing in some form is necessary and this whole food program has been developed within one year's time, and much has been accomplished during that period.

"Looking at the matter generally," he continued, "it doesn't seem best to spend our energies in fighting or disagreeing with this program, but instead, prepare and present our individual problems to the proper officials which we think are unfair to our own particular industry, and, by so doing, better perfect the price and rationing program which we now have.

"One of the difficult problems which the OPA has had to solve is the operation of black markets. These black market operators are largely retailers, and it is possible your grocer or marketman may be involved in this vicious circle.

"Therefore, it is difficult to put your finger on a black market operator, and the only way to find out is to watch the prices you are paying for rationed foods. That seems to be our principal safeguard if we desire to smash the black market," Mr. Wilson said.

"There are many ways in which a black market operator can be put out of business, and all that is needed is the co-operation of the buyer." Mr. Wilson pointed out. "If the buying public should crack down on the chiseler, black market operations would pass into history within a short time. It usually takes at least two persons to complete a transaction," Mr. Wilson concluded.

Harvard Graduate School Plans Postwar Expansions

Looking toward a better fulfillment of postwar needs of graduate education in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, announced yesterday a new plan of organization which includes three new appointments to key posts in administration of the Graduate School.

New Dean of the School is Howard Mumford Jones, who came to Harvard as Professor of English in 1936. He replaces Prof. Arthur Lamb of the Chemistry Department, who is concluding his term as Dean to return to full-time work in chemistry.

Two new Associate Deans, Payson Sibley Wild, Jr., and Leigh Hoadley, will assist Dean Jones in his work. Dean Wild has been Associate Professor of Government and Dean Hoadley, Professor of Zoology and Master of Leverett House.

Dr. Conant said that the three appointees of postwar educational needs at the graduate level will be closely related to the University's Committee on the Objectives of a General Education in a Free Society, of which Dean Paul H. Buck of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is Chairman. Dean Jones and Dean Hoadley are among the members of this committee, for which the Harvard Corporation has just voted an appropriation of $60,000 to carry on two years of studies.

The new appointments, Dr. Conant declared in a statement, are part of a plan which recognizes that the problem of graduate education in the historic field of Arts and Sciences is not one problem but a variety of separate problems, depending upon the particular field in which the student is working.

Dr. Conant said: "Thus Harvard is departing from its long-standing practice of having a single Dean managing the affairs of the School by placing it in the hands of a Dean, Professor Jones, a representative of the humanities, whose hand will be strengthened by the assistance of two associates drawn from the fields of the social and the natural sciences.

"Clearly the recruiting of the nation's ranks of highly trained scholars and specialists after the hiatus of the war years will be one of the very vital tasks confronting American universities when the day of peace arrives. With greatly reduced administrative burdens on the three new appointees, due to the present reduction in number of students, they will be able to spend a substantial part of their time studying what in fact may be the most effective ways in which Harvard may play its part in this recruitment.

"The main mission of the three new appointees will be an exploratory one, involving the study, in conjunction with the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, of three basic questions:

"First, what will be the best form of organization of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in its traditional position as an integral part of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences after the war?

"Second, what will be the best methods for the selection and training of students in the School?

"Third, what will be the best procedures for the development of research programs in the School?"

Gasoline Coupon Selling Charged

Andrew Constant of Lynn was arraigned today before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers on charges involving gasoline-ration "C" coupons. He was held in bail of $5,000 for a hearing on June 18. The complaint alleges that he possessed 160 "C" coupons, and transferred and signed them unlawfully. Mr. Constant is employed at the General Electric Company plant at Lynn.

He denied the charges, pleaded not guilty, and stated that he did not own an automobile now. Assistant United States Attorney Alfred G. Malagodi told the Commissioner that coupons have been sold throughout the Lynn plant for as much as 50 cents each.

The State OPA, meanwhile, suspended a female employee of the Saugus War Price and Rationing Board, having traced the coupons to this employee.

Colonel Adamson To Speak in Hub

Col. Hans Christian Adamson, one of the members of the party which with Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker was forced down in its plane and spent approximately three weeks in a raft on the South Pacific Ocean, is scheduled to be the speaking guest of the Massachusetts State Department of Education in the period from June 11 to 14, the Department has announced.

Colonel Adamson, who is touring the country lecturing for the High School Victory Corps, is to address the supervisors at the Department of Education, 200 Newbury Street, on June 11, at 10 a. m. At noon on the same day Colonel Adamson is scheduled to be received by Governor Saltonstall.

A radio address by Colonel Adamson is also scheduled to be radiocast over WEEI on June 14 at 4:30 p. m.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc. — Red "J," "K," and "L" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk, expire June 30.

June 13—Red "M" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods July 7 — Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamp No. 13 now good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires June 30.

Gasoline—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through July 21. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Stamp No. 17 in Book 1 good for one pair of shoes through June 15. Stamp No. 18 will be valid for one pair after June 15. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Ration Book No. 3—Applications must be returned, postmarked before midnight, June 10.

Japan's Fleet Held Nailed To Its Own Bases

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 9 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, said today Japan's fleet had been "nailed to its own bases" and that aerial bombings are beginning to "soften the fortress of Europe." But he declared that the time of victory still is uncertain and talk of reconversion of manufacturing facilities to peacetime products now is "premature and dangerous."

In a speech prepared for the graduating class of the Coast Guard Academy, Mr. Forrestal said the nation looks to the end of the war with confidence and hope "but it is dangerous to fix any dates when that end is to come. Wars are over when the last gun is fired."

Asserting that "what has been done in 1942 and so far in 1943 is merely the lopping off of some of the tentacles of the Axis octopus," Mr. Forrestal added:

"The great blow against its heart has yet to be struck. The final, fatal crisis has yet to be faced and surmounted. . . . Any attitude of mind which results in slowing the tempo of production or induces wishful thinking about the early collapse of our enemies is, to put it mildly, most undesirable."

The 82 graduates, comprising the largest class in the history of the Academy, heard the Navy Undersecretary at exercises in the spacious billiard hall after a battalion review at which Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, was a guest.

The Admiral, who reviewed the cadet battalon at a formal retreat last night, administered the oath of allegiance to the class members today presenting them with their commissions as ensigns.

The cadets were presented bachelor of Science degrees in addition to their commissions and received the congratulations of Rear Admiral James Pine, Superintendent of the Academy, on completion of their intensive training which enabled them to leave the institution several months ahead of schedule.

James Paul Van Etten of Seneca Falls, N. Y., received the No. 1 award for highest academic standing, having a scholastic average of 88.61.

Gas Rations of Five Revoked in Haverhill

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 9 (AP)—The Haverhill Rationing Board today suspended gasoline rations of five motorists—four for alleged violation of the pleasure-driving ban and the fifth for exceeding the 35-mile-an-hour emergency speed limit.

The motorists were reported to the Haverhill Board by New Hampshire State Police, who said the machines of three were found parked at Canobie Lake, an amusement resort in Salem, N. H., and the fourth in Concord, N. H. The fifth motorist allegedy had exceeded the emergency speed limit twice.

James A. Tighe

James A. Tighe of West Newton, who passed on today, was an authority on Federal law and had served as librarian of the United States District Court of Appeals law library in the Federal Building here, since 1934. He was appointed Deputy United States Marshal in 1908, during the Administration of U. S. Marshal Guy Murchie, and became Chief Deputy in 1919. He was prominent in the Back Bay Republican Club.

Poet Gives Up Vacation Time To Conduct Historic Tours

The noted poet and novelist, Robert S. Hillyer, who is also Harvard's Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory (succeeding the famous "Copey"), is giving up his summer vacation to act as guide to historic shrines in Boston, for members of the armed forces.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association he has arranged tours for five days a week, Monday through Friday, and has taken a room in town so that he can be on duty early. At the USO centers information is given out concerning the tours, and from the Buddies Club on the Common Mr. Hillyer sets forth with anywhere from two to 20 boys, eager to learn New England history. Paul Revere is the character of chief interest among heroes of the Revolutionary period.

The walk usually starts at "Brimstone Corner" by Park Street Church, so-called, Mr. Hillyer discovered, not, as many of us suppose, because of the "brimstone and hell-fire preaching" of a former period, but because during the War of 1812 gun powder was stored in the basement of the church.

From hat point the group proceeds to the Old Granary Burying Ground, King's Chapel, the Old South Church, the Old State House, Faneuil Hall, Paul Revere's House in North Square, the Old North Church, Copps Hill Burying Ground, and back to Park Street, finishing at the Servicemen's Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral.

It is only an occasional sightseer who recognizes his guide. All appear to find in him a sympathetic listener to what they have to say too, usually about their own home town. He says he learns as much about other home towns all over the United States as the visitors do about Boston.

The five-day week of touring has not halted his literary work. He is at the same time writing a new novel, a series of short essays for the Atlantic Monthly, poems and autobiographical sketches. Asked about the poetry output of this war, he says doubtless some good poems are appearing; that there are so few of them may be explained by the fact that this war, unlike its predecessors, is not regarded from a romantic point of view. During the previous world war he served as an ambulance driver in France, and later as a first lieutenant in the A. E. F.

Dr. Hsieh at Schools

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Director of the Chinese Service Bureau, who was the Commencement speaker today at the Salem State Teachers' College, will give the Commencement address at five Massachusetts high schools during the next week. In each case his subject will be "East and West: Face to Face." Dr. Hsieh's schedule is:

Hingham High School,	June 10
Plymouth High School,	June 11
Mansfield High School,	June 15
Fitchburg High School,	June 16
Groton High School,	June 17

OPA Reports the Net Income From Rents Shows an Increase

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Replying to real estate groups who have been petitioning for alterations in rent control, the Office of Price Administration said today that its surveys show that net operating income from rental properties has increased 9 to 17 per cent since rent control was instituted.

OPA explained that people are paying their rent more regularly, keeping rental properties more fully occupied, and accepting less maintenance service, offsetting increased cost of materials and labor.

The survey covered 40,000 family units in 20 large cities, all of them war centers. Inspection of actual accounting records, OPA said, showed that the average apartment under rent control in the last half of 1942 had net operating income 17 per cent above the similar period in 1941. For one to four-family houses, the same survey showed an increase of 9 per cent.

Conceding that some landlord costs, particularly for materials and wages, have increased, OPA said:

"These have been more than offset by reduction in other expenditures. Interior painting and decorating for tenants, which normally consumes nearly half of repair and maintenance, has been sharply reduced as the competitive pressure which necessitated a large portion of this expense has given way to a seller's market."

One of the principal landlord complaints against OPA rent control has been refusal of the agency to adjust rents because of increased costs of materials and labor.

OPA also cited the decline in foreclosures, the average stability of real estate taxes and other factors as indications that landlords generally are not losing money under rent control.

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Rome Says Allies Demanded Surrender of Pantelleria

Continued from Page 1

and smoke of a simultaneous Flying Fortress attack.

An Italian communiqué broadcast from Rome said the Italian garrison had ignored an Allied demand for surrender, perhaps the prelude to an invasion of the fortress isle, midway between Tunisia and Sicily. The Rome Radio said the demands for surrender, contained in leaflets dropped from planes, were signed by Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Allied Commander of the Northwest African Air Force, and that 6 p. m British Double Summer Time—12 noon Eastern War Time—June 8 was set as the deadline for the garrison to run up the white flag.

A British communiqué from Malta announced that light naval forces conducted a coast reconnaissance of the Italian island of Lampedusa, 80 miles south of Pantelleria, on June 6 without casualties or damage, although two members of a landing party failed to return. This obviously was the same action described by the Axis as the repulse of a determined effort by five companies of Commandos to take the island.

At the same time, Allied air forces shuttled across the narrow seas to keep up a ceaseless pounding of targets in Sardinia as well as Pantelleria, reconnaissance photographs showed that the June 5 Flying Fortress raid on La Spezia naval base in Northwestern Italy greatly damaged a light Attilio Regolo Class cruiser of 3,362 tons, hit another naval vessel, and heavily damaged naval base installations.

It also was disclosed that Liberator raids on Reggio Calabria May 21 and 24 had had the spectacular result of knocking out a railway bridge, linking Naples with the toe of the Italian boot, and tumbling a train that was crossing at the time into the chasm.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communiqué said the British warships accomplished "satisfactory" results in their sixth bombardment of Pantelleria in 10 days, and although they encountered some answering fire from the garrison's coastal batteries, the cruisers and destroyers again avoided either damage or casualties.

Pilots who told of a "cloud-side" seat at the show of Allied Naval power pounding one of Mussolini's fortified bases, while his war fleet remains harbor-bound, said the warships stood off at a distance for their opening rounds, then moved up apparently to within a quarter of a mile of the harbor mouth and poured in salvo after salvo as the Fortresses swept over.

The screaming shells plunged into the cloud of brown dust and smoke rising from the cascade of destruction left by the Fortresses, churning up increasing devastation in a perfectly timed attack.

It was the first time cruisers had been used to shell the island, so far as is known.

The waves of bombers, blasting at Pantelleria for the 17th successive day, did not give the defenders any rest night or day.

Air crews reported encountering only a few enemy fighters to oppose this mass of air invasion, and only one of these showed any fight. It was an Italian Macchi 202 and was promptly shot down.

One Allied plane was lost during the day.

Lightning pilots struck two targets in Sardinia. They planted a direct hit on military barracks at Sebariu and sprinkled bomb splinters among aircraft parked on the Villacidro airfield. A railway station and locomotive nearby were strafed.

Photographs showed the hull of the Attilio Regolo Class cruiser had been damaged at La Spezia.

This is the most numerous class of Italian cruisers, Jane's Fighting Ships listing 12 of them. They carry eight 5.3-inch guns and are supposed to be able to speed at 41 knots. However, Jane's describes their armor as "practically nil." All are new ships, the oldest having been laid down in September, 1939.

Photographs Show Crete Town Wiped Out

By the Associated Press

Cairo, June 9

Photographs recently smuggled out of Crete indicate that the town of Kandanos on that Grecian island has been wiped out by the Germans in a gesture of reprisal duplicating the destruction of the Czechoslovakian town of Lidice.

The photograph shows a marble slab bearing this inscription:

"As a reprisal for the murder of German parachutists by armed men and women, the town of Kandanos has been destroyed."

Casualties:

Total of 633,251 Listed by Italy

A Rome broadcast reported total Italian casualties of 633,251 in the three years since Mussolini's declaration of war on Britain and France.

In a verbal windup looking toward the third anniversary June 10 of Il Duce's fateful step, the broadcast said beginning of the fourth war year finds Italy "in the war's very front line" and "courageously facing a series of difficult problems."

The broadcast pointed out that in the early days of the war the battlefields lay overseas or thousands of miles away from Italy's home soil, then added:

"Now a numerous and extremely well-equipped enemy is threatening directly from the south, and daily bombardments on a long series of Italian centers announce the enemy's intention to adopt all means to bend the Axis southern defender."

Hitting a note of self-sacrifice, the broadcast declared that "in a world-wide war theater one sector, in this case the Mediterranean, doesn't count."

Enumerating a list of what it called strong defenses in and around Italy, the Radio report boasted that any attempt at invasion would become "extremely difficult and dangerous for the attacker."

The 633,251 casualties for the three war years were broken down into 58,000 killed, 131,000 wounded, and a little more than 444,000 missing.

Another Rome broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission listed Italian casualties in Tunisia during May as 2,571 killed, 4,950 wounded, and 97,582 missing.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Catroux Addresses Algiers Assembly

Gen. Georges Catroux (standing left), newly-appointed Governor General of Algeria, addresses a session of the Algerian Assembly in Algiers. Seated are M. Robert (center), President of the Assembly, and M. Sayah, President of the Arab section. Photo transmitted via United States Army Signal Corps Radiophoto from Algiers.

28 Raids on Europe —Yet 'Fort' Fights On

By the Associated Press

An American Bomber Station in England, June 9

After seven months of combat duty, the Flying Fortress "Hell's Angels" is still going strong with only a few patched-up flak punctures and a lone bullet hole as battle scars from 28 attacks on Hitler's Europe.

This is a record unequalled by any sister Fortress in the European theater, and all the more amazing because "Hell's Angels" has had to plow through some of the thickest antiaircraft fire ever tossed up at a bomber and has fended off Reichsmarshal Göring's yellow nose fighters, which are some of the best in the air.

In all, 150,000 pounds of bombs have left its racks to churn up devastation in these and other targets.

Continent:

Noce Says Allies Prepare Invasions

Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce, amphibious war expert of the United States Forces, described in London well-advanced preparations for invasions at any one of several European fronts.

Soon after Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that "amphibious operations of a peculiar hazard on a large scale are approaching" in the European theater, General Noce assured a press conference that landing barges and other specialized equipment would "be on hand for each operation as needed."

"Diversions are a very essential part of any large-scale operation," he commented.

The recently appointed Chief of Organization and Training in the European theater of operations of the United States Army said the Allies had considerable experience in land-sea-air operations and had learned much at Dieppe, North Africa, the Solomons, Madagascar, and Attu.

He recognized command of the air as vital to any invasion and declared: "We already have air superiority" in a broad sense and will make certain that "we dominate the skies when we invade the Continent."

General Noce said softening-up operations, now under way against Italian outpost islands, may be regarded as the first phase of operations and may be carried out over a considerable period of time.

Russia:

Gorki Protected By Soviet Pilots

Dramatic acts of heroism have been performed night after night by Red Army pilots above Gorki to protect that vital munitions center from German raids, dispatches to Moscow from that thrice-bombed City said.

The dispatches, describing the third raid in five nights on the production plants 250 miles east of Moscow, said seven enemy bombers were shot down and that dwellings had been damaged.

The Moscow dispatch did not say when the latest raid was made, but German broadcasts recorded in London said the big "Molotoff" tank factory there was last raided on June 7. Aerial reconnaissance had shown the factory "almost completely destroyed," and the June 7 raid completed the destruction, said he broadcast.

Long-range Russian bombers retaliated immediately for the Gorki attacks, smashing at enemy airdromes northwest of Bryansk where German planes, ammunition dumps, and supplies were reported destroyed.

The German High Command asserted that Russian forces had suffered heavy losses in the Lower Kuban during the past fortnight and indicated that fierce Soviet attacks were continuing there.

Its communiqué, broadcast from Berlin, said that in addition to heavy losses in men, the Russians lost 100 tanks and 350 aircraft.

It said the Russians attempted to land forces behind the German lines on June 7, but that Nazi planes sank 47 Soviet landing boats off the east coast of the Sea of Azov.

Land fighting along the vast front, according to Russian dispatches, was confined to feeler stabs and softening-up blows from heavy artillery as the opposing air forces continued to drive home blows expected to pave the way for the start of the 1943 offensives.

Another report of successful Soviet aerial battles came from the Leningrad front. A group of German JU-78s and HE-111s attacked in broad daylight, said front-line dispatches, but Soviet pilots met the attack and shot down 22 Nazi planes.

Russian bombers striking at a German airport in an unspecified area destroyed 20 Nazi craft on the ground and damaged eight others, dispatches said.

South Pacific:

Waingapoe Blasted By U. S. Bombers

The Japanese, who seldom have been disturbed in the island steppingstones they seized southeast of Singapore leading toward Australia, were given their second hint in 10 days by far-ranging Liberator bombers of things to come.

These Liberators, flying in daylight beyond the range of escorting fighters, carried 500-pound bombs to the harbor of Waingapoe on the north coast of Soemba Island in the Lesser Sunda group, more than 900 miles west of Darwin.

Through a curtain of antiaircraft fire thrown up by batteries on ship and shore, the big four-engined American raiders damaged a 5,000-ton cargo ship, the biggest one in the harbor. On May 29, other Liberators risked the same long flight to bomb Waingapoe, two of them flying even further west to strike at the Island of Lombok.

Thus the bombing arc of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's Air Force, which is traced from Bougainville in the Solomons through New Ireland, New Britain, New Guinea and the islands of the Banda, Arafura and Timor Seas, now is being extended westward.

The communique from Allied headquarters in Australia, which reported the Waingapoe raid, also told of Allied bomber attacks on Dili and Koepang, Timor, Babo, Dutch New Guinea, and a small enemy convoy off Kavieng, New Ireland.

The Tokyo Radio quoted an Imperial Headquarters communiqué as saying that a large formation of Japanese planes had shot down 49 American aircraft in a violent battle over the Russell Islands, northwest of Guadalcanal.

Six Japanese planes were lost in the battle, said the broadcast.

The United States Navy Department announced June 8 that American airmen had intercepted a force of 40 or 50 Japanese planes over the Russell Islands, on June 7, shooting down 19 enemy fighters. Seven American planes were lost in the action, but three pilots were rescued, the announcement said.

Atlantic Patrol:

Liberators Search Sea for U-Boats

The British Air Ministry disclosed that Liberator bombers with a range of at least 2,000 miles were the airplanes used in the "V. L. R." (very long range) operations against Nazi submarines, referred to by Prime Minister Churchill in his address June 8.

The Liberators are equipped with especially large fuel tanks in order to carry depth charges such great distances, the Air Ministry explained.

The "V. L. R." aircraft operate from bases in the United States in co-operation with other Liberators from bases of the British Coastal Command in Iceland and Ireland.

Before the Liberators were adapted to the long-range U-boat operations, Sunderland and Catalina bombers were used to combat the U-boat menace. They were effective over only a 400 miles radius from Great Britain, it was stated.

One recent Liberator attack occurred about 1,100 miles from its base, the Air Ministry disclosed, adding that it was not unusual for Liberators to be on patrol for 18 hours at a time.

Simultaneously with this disclosure, one of Britain's top destroyer commanders, Lieut. Commander Richard S. Stannard, told the press that American and British officers and sailors are convinced they "have the U-boats beaten all hollow."

Commander Stannard, veteran of 3½ years of convoy work and holder of the Victoria Cross and Distinguished Service Order, said there now was an adequate supply of new escort vessels and that British and United States air patrols and warships are so co-ordinated they function as a single unit.

He said convoy work is so perfect that once a U-boat is detected "it cannot live," and that commanding officers are confident they can break up submarine packs every time. New directional devices and the blanket air patrol have made instances of surprise attack extremely rare, he said.

China:

Japanese Defenses At Hwajung Broken

Chinese dispatches reported that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces had smashed the Japanese defense line southeast of Hwajung, the key to the Chinese rice-producing region around Lake Tungting in northern Hunan Province.

In a sudden attack on the defenses of the town north of the lake, the Chinese inflicted more than 200 casualties and captured quantities of equipment, dispatches said.

In addition, more than 200 Japanese trying to swim to safety across the river flowing near the town were reported drowned.

Lifeboat Dropped From Sky Saves Bomber Crew at Sea

LONDON (CP)—Latest rescue device for airmen forced down in the sea is an air-borne lifeboat, complete with sails, food, and wireless. The first time it was used it was a success.

That was immediately following the 2,000-ton bomber raid on Dortmund, Germany, when the crew of a Halifax bomber was forced down in the North Sea, 30 miles from land.

A Coastal Command Hudson on patrol sighted rockets from the dinghy with the men from the disabled aircraft.

The patrol plane signaled the position back to base, then circled until the air-sea rescue Hudson arrived, its lifeboat ready for launching.

From 1,000 feet it floated gently down and landed less than 20 yards from the dinghy.

"We all whooped with delight when we saw the boat settle in the water neatly after its parachute blossomed out beautifully," said the crew of the rescue plane.

Captain of the Halifax bomber, Flight Sergeant James Bowman of Durham, England, said the raid on Dortmund was the first they had ever been on as a crew and five of the seven were making their maiden bombing trip.

"We were badly shot up over the target," he said. "Three of our engines were put out of action. We 'ditched' successfully and waited for help. Then the Hudson came over and dropped the lifeboat. I've never been so frightened in my life as when this great boat came sailing down towards us from the air—we were sure it was going to hit us, it dropped so close."

The boys scrambled into it in no time but were surprised indeed when they saw it had engines.

Way French Youth Is Caught by Nazis

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, June 9—The British Radio today told this story of the way French youths are being rounded up in France for forced labor in Germany.

"In a small town in the Rhone Department, young men born between 1920 and 1922 are called to the Town Hall to receive a new working permit, without which they can't get their food card for the month of June.

"When they come at the appointed hour they are surrounded by policemen as soon as they enter the Town Hall. They see first a French major, then a German major. They are given all the necessary papers for their departure to Germany, which is set for the next day. Their food ration card and identification card are taken away from them."

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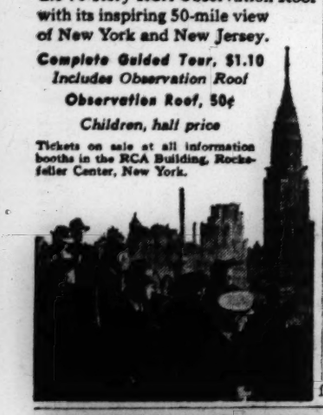

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C. S. M. 6-9

Increase in Population Urgent Australian Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, June 9—Attention is being directed to one of Australia's most pressing problems—failure to populate the Commonwealth, either by natural increase or immigration.

From whatever angle the problem is viewed—economic, political, or defence—there is cause for concern in Australia's declining birth rate. The need for reducing post-war reconstruction to a concrete basis is now sharply accentuating the problem.

Australia is adding only about 60,000 persons annually to its population through natural increase. Official figures indicate that this represents a decrease over normal times. In the period 1926-30, the average birth rate was 73,000 annually.

Difficult Situation

Australia has reached the point where, especially with war losses, it may be unable to prevent its population from declining.

Authoritative estimates show that, without immigration, Australia's population will be stationary in 1955.

Two solutions of the problem are being advanced. The first aims at finding means of overcoming to some extent the present limitation of families.

Child endowment has long been regarded here as one means of making less general the present limitation of families, but realists are now pointing out that child endowment touches only the fringe of the problem. To it must be added a greater sense of economic security represented by assurance of jobs, reasonable wages, and a more plentiful supply of cheap but good housing.

Plan Being Evolved

The Federal Labor Government is presently working out a program along the lines of national insurance, but whereas the Government looks to the Commonwealth's revenues to provide the wherewithal to meet payments, the Chambers of Commerce suggest that funds for the scheme be provided by contributions from the Government, employers, and employees.

There remains one other solution—large-scale immigration. It is many years since Australia has encouraged immigrants, but the war may well bring a great change. Had Australia been adequately populated when Japan started its southward drive, it would not have been necessary for the Government to call so urgently for assistance from the United States and Great Britain in both men and munitions.

The peril through which Australia has passed has awakened many to the vital need for population and that realization is expected to break down some of the traditional opposition to "bringing in strangers to take jobs from Australians," especially as there is greater recognition of the truth that immigration of the right type insures greater demand for goods and therefore more jobs.

Who Will Be Welcomed?

But if and when immigration again is encouraged, there is likely to be one vital change. Although naturally there will be effort to induce people of British stock to come here, there almost certainly will be a welcome for citizens of the United Nations who may desire to settle here.

That there is much in virile foreign stock that would benefit Australia is better appreciated here since the war has provided first-hand knowledge lacking in days of peace.

But whatever arguments there may be about ways and means, there is general acknowledgement an attempt must be made to double or treble Australia's population in the quickest possible time.

Air Power Mounts in India

Associated Press

Field at United States Air Depot

Workmen surface a runway for planes at a United States air depot somewhere in India, while American officers (foreground) inspect the job. Runway construction and grading of the field were done by Indian Army engineers under the lend-lease setup.

Argentine Break With Axis Foreseen

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 9 (AP)—An eventual break with the Axis by Argentina's new Government was forecast by usually reliable Montevideo sources who said that the lifting of martial law in Argentina by President Ramirez last night and the Government's promise to "act" on continental collaboration reinforced this view.

"Foreign relations will be regulated not only by words but also in practice by acts which will draw us ever nearer to our American brothers," said the President's statement, issued in Buenos Aires following a Cabinet meeting.

Latest actions of the new Cabinet were seen here as indicating that the Revolutionary regime intends to carry out the original program, which Liberal elements endorsed.

It was assumed that repeal of martial law did not lift the state of siege which former President Castillo decreed to protect his neutrality policy from popular criticism. And thus far the new Government has been enforcing all decrees enacted by the previous regime.

Nevertheless, the speedy lifting of martial law after the behavior of the people showed it was unnecessary was interpreted here as a happy augury for eventual restoration of normal conditions.

The declaration that the regime of President Ramirez would carry out the announced foreign policy of implementing continental collaboration by acts as well as words was viewed as meaning the Government would move gradually toward rupture of relations with the Axis.

Observers said the Government might carry out the inter-American agreements made at Rio de Janeiro in 1942 with progressively effective measures. Rio called for a rupture of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy.

It has been disclosed more clearly that the Revolution, at the moment it was achieving a swift triumph, was split three ways on the question of foreign policy.

Gen. Arturo Rawson, who led the Revolutionary forces to victory and then resigned, turning over the provisional government to General Ramirez on June 7, is said to have advocated an immediate rupture with the Axis. He was opposed by reactionary collaborators, especially Dr. Castillo's former Police Chief, Gen. Domingo Martinez.

General Martinez, who resigned the Foreign Ministry post after a head-on clash with General Rawson, had expected the Provisional Government to maintain a policy of neutrality.

In the June 5 Cabinet meeting, which produced the day-old Government's first great crisis, General Rawson was understood to have proposed an immediate break in relations with Berlin. Rightist members of the Cabinet refused.

A suggested compromise, which proposed an immediate rupture with Tokyo on the grounds that Japan was the only nation that had directly attacked an American country, failed to receive general approval. The debate became bitter. Some members of the Government even demanded to know what right General Rawson had to occupy the Presidency. In the end, both extremist elements were eliminated from the Cabinet, leaving General Ramirez to pursue a cautious middle course.

One American diplomat was quoted as expressing the view that the Ramirez regime could be depended upon to comply with international agreements as a matter of honor. This observer pointed out that the Revolutionary leaders especially taxed the Castillo Government for failure to fulfill pledges. Hence, he deduced, the new regime will take special care to carry out promises to the letter.

It was stated definitely that no intimation had been made by any American government that a rupture of relations with the Axis was a prerequisite to recognition of the provisional regime.

NWLB Orders Public Hearing Of Unsettled Coal-Mine Issues

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The National War Labor Board today ordered a public hearing for tomorrow on the unresolved issues in the coal-mine wage dispute while almost simultaneously a fresh possibility of agreement between the miners and some of the operators arose.

The operators, both North and South, already had formally notified the NWLB by telegram that no agreement on portal-to-portal pay or other issues had been reached within the 15-day period allotted by the Board. Both sides had conceded openly late yesterday that negotiations were in a state of virtual collapse.

The possibility developed today, however, that John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, was using his previously employed strategy of splitting off some of the operators and signing with some of them.

Burst of Activity

This was only in the realm of possibility and no one would hazard a prediction. However, a sudden burst of activity developed when the Joint Wage Conference reconvened at 10 a. m. in accordance with the rules. The miners had refused yesterday to agree to the motion by the operators to adjourn pending the call of the chair.

Mr. Lewis and Charles O'Neill spent more than an hour conferring privately today. Mr. O'Neill is the principal spokesman for the Northern Appalachian group of operators which signed up separately with the United Mine Workers two years ago, and did the same thing in January when a supplementary agreement was being negotiated to cover six-day operation of the mines.

In a telegram to representatives of the owners and Mr. Lewis, the Board said it would be ready to receive at that time "such reports as any party to the dispute may care to submit on the issues still in dispute or on any phase of the Board's directive order of May 25, in order that the Board may proceed to final disposition of the controversy."

Lewis Ignores Board

Thus far in the three-months' controversy, Mr. Lewis consistently has refused to recognize the Board's jurisdiction, and has declined to appear at any of its hearings.

Today's order, therefore, posed the question whether Mr. Lewis would now co-operate with the Board or simply hold aloof and make no change in the present working order which instructed the miners that they were to work "up to and including June 20."

The Board's May 25 order directed that the union and operators attempt to settle the issue of portal-to-portal pay by direct negotiations.

The Board set a 15-day limit on this collective bargaining which expired today.

These negotiations were described by both parties last night as "farcial."

Possibly a straw in the wind was the disclosure last night that a compromise of $1.50-a-day pay increase, for underground travel, was suitable to union miners in Indiana. Those in Illinois already have given tentative approval to this.

Ray Edmundson, Illinois President of the U. M. W., demanded a Congressional investigation of the NWLB. He issued a statement whether Board members were violating the so-called "Little Steel" formula by "accepting monetary consideration from the taxpayers and Government while maintaining their own official connections with their respective groups."

Antistrike Bill Takes Shape

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Give-and-take compromise was put forth by House members of a joint conference committee today as a solution to remaining points of dispute in perfecting a law to curb strikes.

Under the plan, as outlined by Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri, the House members would recede from their insistence on a compulsory 30-day cooling-off period before a walkout, and on secret strike balloting. In return, Senators would accept House provisions for compulsory registration of labor unions, a requirement that they furnish financial statements, and that they be barred from contributing to political campaigns.

The secret-ballot and cooling-off provisions have been unacceptable to the Senators, who fear that they might lend some color of sanction to strikes in plants taken over by the Government. House members contend they would apply only to privately operated war plants and mines, and have suggested alterations in the language to make that point clear.

In general, the Senators already had won agreement on the major points of their bill, introduced by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, and were reluctant to agree to some of the sharper House restrictions.

The conferees have approved a heavy fine or imprisonment for any person convicted of instigating or aiding in interruption production in any Government-seized plant, or for anyone who abetted or encouraged such an interruption.

Valtin Is Ordered To Report for Draft

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Jan Valtin, author of "Out of the Night," in which he related his activities as a Communist and Gestapo agent, has been classified 1-A in the draft and ordered to report to the local board in Bethel, Conn., for a physical examination, says his attorney, Hugo Pollock.

Mr. Pollock said yesterday that Mr. Valtin would report for examination to the Selective Service Board in Bethel, Conn., where he has been living with his wife and child, for the examination. He was classified 1-A by a New York City board where he registered.

Salutation of People of Paraguay Taken To Washington by Its Chief Executive

MIAMI, Fla., June 9 (AP)—President Morinigo of Paraguay left Miami by plane today for Washington, "taking with me a warm salutation and admiration from my people to President Roosevelt."

The Chief Executive of the South American republic was to be greeted at the Capital late today by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other high-ranking officials, and will be President Roosevelt's guest at a dinner at the White House tonight.

General Morinigo, Paraguay's soldier hero of the Gran Chaco war, who arrived here yesterday to begin a state visit, had this comment upon his departure:

"All you can imagine that is beautiful and nice is to be said of my first night in the United States."

Regarding relations between the United States and Paraguay, the President said that "several additional agreements between our countries are being studied."

He said he did not know whether there would be an opportunity to discuss the proposed pacts during the present visit, his first to the United States.

Rear Admiral W. R. Munroe, Commandant of the Seventh Naval District; Col. Charles G. Mettler, the Army's official greeter, and other officials saw President Morinigo off.

A guard of honor was drawn up at the airport.

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John Wanamaker

Hoover Outlines 9-Point Food Program

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—A demand for consolidation of all authority over food production, with the Secretary of Agriculture as food administrator, headed a nine-point war food program outlined here last night by former President Herbert C. Hoover.

The former President, who recalled his own experience as World War I food administrator, said in a speech prepared for a meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation that a program such as he outlined would be "the only road that leads to the defeat of inflation, to decreased hardship in our homes, to assured support of our Allies and to peace for mankind."

Declaring that drastic changes in the national policy would be needed to meet a decline in food supply in the face of a demand that "is dangerously rising," Mr. Hoover said his program would be the "only one course which will clear up this muddle of uncontrolled food prices, local famines, profiteering, "black markets" and stifled farm production."

He advocated:

1. Consolidation of all authority over food production and distribution under "one single responsible administrator." Mr. Hoover added that "the food administrator must today be Secretary of Agriculture, and in the outcome of the war and peace, should be recognized by his appointment to the new Office of Manpower Mobilization."

2. Decentralization of work under state, municipal and county administrators, because "in no other way can farmers' and consumers' needs be adjusted to our various local conditions."

3. An increase of farm manpower to levels higher than before the war, and planting of "40 or 50 million acres more in 1944 than this year."

4. Addition of great amounts of agricultural machinery to handle the additional acreage, replacing the one year's supply of machinery which, he said, was used up "through suppression of manufacture."

5. Abolition of the system of retail and wholesale price ceilings, so that price fixing would begin "as near as possible to the farmer," with profiteering controls by regulation of trades proceeding from there on.

6. Establishment of a farmers' war committee on prices, and abandonment of "so-called parities" for the war.

7. Simplification of rationing by "decreasing the number and variety of articles rationed," exclusion of nonessential food from rationing, and balancing consumption to production through rationing.

8. Establishment of war committees in all processing and distributing trades with "major responsibilities in keeping the flow of food moving to the right spots."

9. Avoidance of subsidies, which he termed "delayed aggravation," which would not stop inflation.

Mr. Hoover warned that "during the past year we were saved and our Allies were saved from disaster by the superbumper crop," which "is not likely to be repeated again."

Reviewing the food situation of last year and prospects for next, he said:

"The blunt conclusion from all this is: (a) Our cities will have less food supply during next winter and spring even than they had in the last few months; (b) we will not starve; (c) we can, by better organization and by tightening our belts, continue to feed our Allies; (d) if the war in Europe should come to an end within the next 12 months, we should have no consequential food supplies with which to meet three or four hundred millions of starving people.

"Remedy for the 1943 harvest year is now too late, as the planting is mostly done. We must begin to build up the harvest of a year from now. We still have time to redeem the situation."

At the conclusion of its afternoon session the Northeastern Farm Bureau Conference adopted a program calling for:

A decentralized organization for food control to represent agriculture in the states and reflect conditions in Washington; maintenance of the relationships between the prices of the various products to obtain the production most needed, no subsidies and a roll back on wages if roll-backs are demanded on food prices.

Also, establishment of price floors if such a step becomes necessary; provision for deferment of labor from the armed forces to work on farms and establishment of high enough farm wages to stop the movement of workers from farms to city jobs.

Sufficient equipment so that the limited labor supply can work efficiently; sufficient chemicals, both fertilizers and spray materials, to keep food production on an efficient basis; use of farm leadership in making business decisions; removal of transportation handicaps and adequate preservation for foods produced.

Congressmen View Relief Setup Plans

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 9

Democratic and Republican congressional leaders had a look in the White House today at plans for an international relief setup which will function when the United Nations free enemy-occupied lands.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas said pros and cons were discussed with Herbert H. Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, who reported he was working out agreements among the Allied Countries for a coordinated effort to help populations in liberated territories, with each nation doing what it can.

"I think it's got to be done," Mr. Rayburn remarked, while House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts said he thought "it's a mighty good thing."

No congressional action is contemplated in the relief field, they said, except for appropriations.

Pardoned Man Gets $7,000 in Alabama

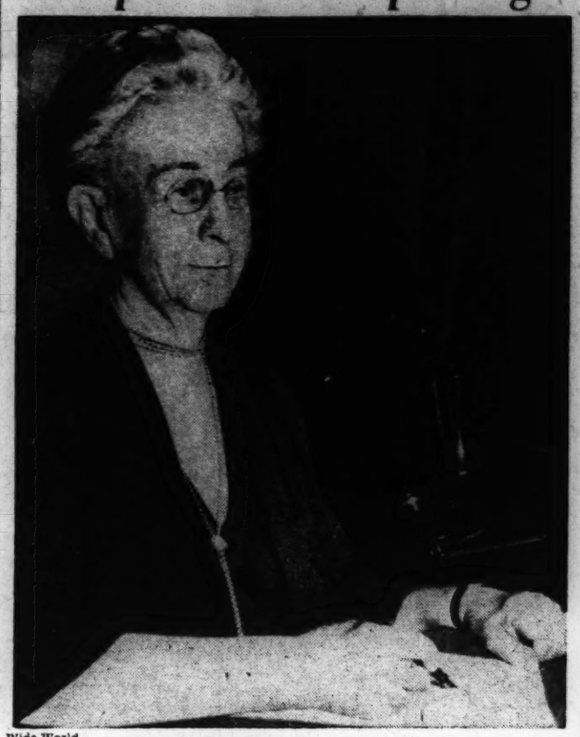
MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 9 (AP)—William Roy Hathaway of Birmingham, Ala., who served seven years in prison for a crime which the State Pardon Board said it was convinced he did not commit, will be compensated by the State.

The Alabama House passed a bill June 8 giving Mr. Hathaway $7,000 as compensation for his prison term, which followed his conviction of the $5,000 robbery of the bank of Berry, Ala., in 1933.

Representative Ivy Gwin, who introduced an Appropriations Committee bill, read statements from the Pardon Board to the effect that Mr. Hathaway was exonerated in 1940 by the confession of one of the actual participants in the robbery.

Mr. Hathaway, who had been sentenced to serve 25 years, was given a full pardon, records showed, after the Board's agents had confirmed the story.

Champion of Underprivileged



Wide World

Leader of Public Betterments

Mrs. Louise deKoven Bowen has given more than $1,000,000 to Hull House, noted Chicago settlement house, and given years of time to scores of social betterment projects.

Chicago Knows Mrs. Bowen As Helper of Underprivileged

CHICAGO (AP)—In many years devoted to comforting the underprivilged, Mrs. Louise deKoven Bowen of Chicago has led or had a large part in practically every important movement for public betterment in that city. She has given more than $1,000,000 to her dearest cause—Hull House, Chicago's noted slum settlement—and another fortune in time, effort, and guidance to scores of other social objectives.

She championed labor's rights when the rights were few and the champions fewer. She fought crooked politicians, crusaded against sweatshop evils, established courts for juvenile offenders and cleared out delinquency and crime spots.

"We haven't the right to have so much while others have so little," is her philosophy.

"This war is bringing the 'haves' closer to the 'have-nots' because we're all in the same boat," she says. "High taxation, especially great inheritance taxes, is leveling off big fortunes. The living standard of the poorer classes will rise commensurately with the decline of that of the rich if too much of the money is not wasted in government."

Mrs. Bowen used to visit Hull House each afternoon but gasoline rationing has cut her trips to four a week. She has been Treasurer of Hull House almost since its foundation and President of its Trustees since the passing of its founder and her dear friend, Jane Addams.

Mrs. Bowen never could satisfy her sense of duty toward the unfortunate merely by giving money and trusting someone would benefit. When accused of espousing radical causes, she replied that "hit-or-miss charity, indifference to human suffering, selfishness and mishandling of unfortunates is rotten economics and rotten sociology."

Mrs. Bowen, whose two sons served in World War I, now has seven of her immediate family group in the armed services.

"We're a very democratic little bunch," she says proudly, "Some are officers and one went in as a Coast Guard fireman, third class."

Home Pipe Organ Built by an Inventor Who Can't Read Music or Play a Tune

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—It took the combined genius of Dr. G. C. Cooke and the ransacking of six States to construct and install in his home here what would perhaps be considered by anyone a musical instrument that could bring eclat and distinction to a Fifth Avenue church.

This rather complicated instrument is a pipe organ, in the attic, and an electrical switchboard control, motor and blower in the basement. About 18 months were required by Dr. Cooke to collect the parts for the organ and assemble it—and even at that he made many of the parts himself in his home workshop.

He conceived the idea when he ran across some old pneumatic pipes, and being possessed with an uncanny knack for making things, he promptly put them to good use. However, these original pipes have long since been discarded as his idea assumed the proportions of a much larger, electrically controlled organ.

The instrument, as completed, now is fitted with great wooden pipes and smaller ones of lead, zinc, tin, and composition. They are all placed in a room, and cover the floor, walls and ceiling.

As it stands at present, the organ comprises a 49-note harp, a 37-note marimba, 18-note chimes, 18-note sleighbells and an assortment of 397 pieces of various sizes. Running from the console to the switchboard in the basement are 890 wires. The organ is purported to be the equivalent of a church instrument with 1,600 pipes.

Beginning with two wooden ends, from an old reed organ, the console now has two keyboards and stops for concert, flute, vox humana, salicional and trumpet tones.

The ambitious inventor is still planning additions. Mrs. Cooke doesn't think very well of further extending the size of the organ; she fears it may some day displace the family in the house.

Clara Jean Cooke, the inventor's daughter, is taking lessons on the organ. As for Dr. Cooke himself? He doesn't know a note and doesn't play at all!

U. S. Prosecutor Queried on Rights

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—In U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here, a judge questioned a Federal prosecutor at length June 8 to determine whether six German-Americans convicted of treason understood what rights they were signing away when they were seized by F. B. I. agents last summer.

After hearing arguments from the Government and the defense, the three-judge court took under advisement the appeal of Hans and Erna Haupt, Otto and Kate Wergin, and Walter and Lucille Froehling. The three men have been sentenced to the electric chair and their wives to serve 25 years in prison on charges of aiding Herbert Haupt, executed Nazi saboteur and son of the Haupt couple.

Judge Sherman Minton interrogated J. Albert Woll, U. S. District Attorney, as to why the trial record failed to show all defendants testifying they had signed waivers by which they forfeited rights to freedom from search, to immediate arraignment and to release from custody under bail.

Paul A. F. Warnholtz, defense counsel, contended in the June 8 arguments that written and oral statements by the defendants to Government agents were improperly received in evidence, that they were not made freely and voluntarily and that under recent Supreme Court opinions it was illegal to take statements from a person after his arrest.

U. S. School Pupils Buy 39,535 Jeeps

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Students of 20,000 American schools oversubscribed by 400 per cent their quota of 10,000 jeeps during the April War-Saving Stamp campaign, the Treasury reported.

The school children, the Treasury said, bought $36,000,000 worth of War Savings Stamps, enough to purchase 39,535 jeeps, or an average of two jeeps for each school taking part in the drive.

Reich Revolt Is Hinged On Alien Workers

Continued from Page 1

among the disgruntled agrarian population.

To the question of where arms are coming from in an era when use of tanks and artillery in a civil war puts a heavy disadvantage on the side which can only produce machine guns and rifles from cellars and attics, those observers, convinced that the Communists within Germany are of increasing importance, point out that they have not neglected attempts to make friends in medium-high places.

Whether they actually would be able to bring over any sizable regiments with big guns is problematical, but they certainly have studied the advantages of this technique.

In this connection it must be pointed out that despite support from Moscow, Communism in Germany is now less than ever doctrinaire in character and the exigencies of the moment make it appeal to a pretty wide segment of the population to which the underground appears essentially indigenous.

Entry of Organizers

Communists have also used the "volunteer" foreign labor as an opportunity to infiltrate a number of trained organizers within the Reich.

The secret police are naturally alert to this danger and not only watch foreign workers carefully, but as far as possible, keep them segregated from other groups of the population.

Paradoxically, it is reported here that Russians are among the workers from whom the Nazis are getting the most production in contrast to the Poles, Czechs and French. This is partly due to lassitude and partly to calling off of sabotage and other action now and concentration on keeping a skeleton organization alive.

The foreign workers have one advantage in that their languages make conversational intercommunication easier and gives an opportunity for a significant word here and there, often in foreign slang.

Speak in Native Tongue

This led to the rule attempted in some of the West German industrial plants of prohibiting conversation except in German. But it can't be widely applied because many of the impressed workers speak only their native tongue.

It is doubtful if the underground among the foreign workers has yet reached nationwide organization. But that the Germans recognize its potential danger is indicated by instances reported here of the shifting of workers from one factory to another despite transportation difficulties, apparently in an effort to break up integra-

The threat of foreign workers and Communists must be added to other potential sources of ultimate trouble in Naziland. There is always a problem of disunity within the National Socialist Party—friction among subordinates and outright battle for power at the top.

Reports current here and published in Swedish papers that another purge of the Nazi Party is coming up must be discounted. The fact is that the purge is a continuous process, though less spectacular than that of June, 1934.

Pressure of "Little Hans"

The difficulties between the Generals and the Party and also between industrialists and the Party continue latent. And as food and other difficulties continuously increase, the pressure of "Little Hans" is building up.

The difficulty is that the Nazis know how to keep Hans unarmed, disorganized, and in constant fear of the consequences of defeat. So his grumbling isn't a sign of collapse.

But grumbling does increase and the days when the name of Hitler was not named in characteristic German jokes has now passed. One visitor back from Berlin says the following story is current:

"Does the bandage on your head mean you were bombed out?"

"Certainly not. My neighbor was bombed out and when I said Heil Hitler this morning he clapped me one."

'Strawberry Daddy' Of Senate Repeats

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The Senate's "Strawberry Daddy," former Senator John G. Townsend of Delaware, made good on his annual donation of strawberries to the Senate restaurant yesterday, although retail prices here are over 50 cents a quart.

"I brought 888 quarts here in a truck for the Senators, clerks, newspapermen, page boys, and the general public who ate in the Senate's dining rooms," Senator Townsend said. The berries came from his farm in Delaware.

He added that the restaurant proprietors objected to serving the juicy fruit to other than Senators without charge because of the expense of furnishing cream and sugar.

"But I told them to send me the bill for that too," Senator Townsend said.

President Soon to Open Drive For Added $16,000,000,000

Continued from Page 1

narily superficial approach was noted even in the President's announcement yesterday.

The President was asked if he were still "mad" at the sales tax.

He replied that if by that a general sales tax were meant, yes, he was. He opposed such a levy because it hits the poorer people of the country and that means most of the people.

The President quickly qualified his answer, however, by saying that he didn't mean to rule out excise taxes.

In a bright conversational tone, he explained that in Great Britain excise taxes had been increased on tobacco and liquor without cutting down consumption of the former and, he thought, of the latter. That showed one approach to closing the gap, he said.

Listeners familiar with the British situation were astonished at the President's comment.

In the first place, the excise tax on cigarette, liquor or any other luxury would not possibly fill the $16,000,000,000 gap.

In the second place, Britain itself has a stiff sales tax or, as it is known there, a "purchase tax," which is a sales tax in reverse.

Severe British Tax

To show the ruthless nature of this British taxation applied in three degrees of severity, it is estimated that it adds 12 per cent to the price of clothing and almost all other necessities, with the exception of food and fuel; that it adds 24 per cent to the cost of intermediate goods, such as China and dishes; and 50 per cent to luxuries, such as cameras, furs, and jewelry.

Such a rate of taxation on consumers goods in America would result in nothing short of a fiscal revolution.

Mr. Roosevelt's reference to a sales tax, furthermore, was not in harmony with his own words in his January budget message.

After explaining on Jan. 5 that he had opposed general excise and sales taxes all through the depression, he declared that he still was convinced they had no "permanent" place in the Federal tax system, but added:

"However, we may later be compelled to reconsider the temporary necessity of such measures."

Outlook in Congress

To most readers that indicated that Mr. Roosevelt was prepared to consider temporary sales taxes. Oppose them or not, Congress will almost certainly vote them if Mr. Roosevelt now pushes the tax issue, as he announced yesterday he plans to do.

Canada, Australia and Britain are now all paying more than 50 per cent of the cost of war out of current taxes. The United States, practically alone, is paying only about one third of the cost of war out of its current revenue program.

That is the strongest argument made by economists who attribute rising American living costs to the failure of present taxes and savings drives to sluice off inflationary spending power.

Mr. Roosevelt showed himself familiar with this argument yesterday.

Speaking with customary casualness, the President declared that everybody knew that the inflationary gap was increasing, and that there would be no real economic change for the better until that gap was closed.

Two Methods

It should be closed one way or another, Mr. Roosevelt continued, either by compulsory savings, taxation, or a combination of the two, just as he recommended in his January message.

Here again, Mr. Roosevelt's calm words nearly nonplussed informed listeners.

In the first place, he had linked the word "compulsory" with savings. He carefully avoided doing this in his January budget message, in which he urged Congress to collect "not less than $15,000,000,000 of additional funds by taxation: savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944."

Absence of the word "compulsory" before "savings" in that instance was understood to be due to the plea of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, who has hoped to meet the situation by voluntary War Bond purchases.

Mr. Morgenthau has just stepped up his goal as a sign of the growing difficulty and now is urging families to invest 25 per cent rather than 10 per cent of all income in War Bonds to block inflation.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement caused astonishment in another direction. If "everybody knew," as he stated, that the inflationary gap is increasing and there can be no improvement until it is halted, then why has not the administration led the fight vigorously to halt the gap?

Sudden Response

The point which Mr. Roosevelt made yesterday at the press conference is the very one on which economists have been concentrating for months past, getting almost no response from the Administration.

Mr. Morgenthau has shied away from the subject as though it were charged with a million volts.

When Mr. Roosevelt once previously was asked to comment on his "16-billion-dollar" request at a press conference, he merely stated that he still "hoped" Congress would do something.

The Administration's attitude down to yesterday was passive, not active, on the whole subject.

The reason, apparently, has been Congress' own indifference. It has shown extreme reluctance to the thought of more taxes. It has spent five months arguing the side issue of the Ruml Plan, and now many leaders announce that they oppose any tax legislation at all this year, particularly higher income taxes.

Whole Question Reopened

Mr. Roosevelt's statement yesterday on the forbidden subject reopens the whole big question.

He gave a positive announcement that he would send a statement soon to Congress on the subject.

No other way of interpreting this seems possible than that a new "second tax front" will be opened shortly.

Coming immediately after his first conference with the Byrnes-Vinson group, with gathering signs of distress in the OPA, and the mounting inflation crisis, it appears likely that the whole explosive matter will soon be out in the open.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Films

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine man who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.

AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.

ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.

AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.

AMERICAN EMPIRE—Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.

AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot wires and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.

BATAAN—"Dispensables" hold up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a big boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices.—M.

BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.

BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.

BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.

CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newspaperman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.

CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids flick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, exciting story of battle against Nazis.—M. Y.

CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor uses rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.

COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chisslers.—M. Y. C.

CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.

DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician fails to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.

DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.

DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.

DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington—M. Y.

DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who tells fib to amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.

EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.

FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FALSE FACES—Murder mystery for double bills.—M.

FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.

FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.

GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.

GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.

GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.

HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin at the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.

HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Everyday melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.

I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.

IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by clichés and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient rug and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist past humorously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.

LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter. M. Y. C.

LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood. M. Y.

LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which draftee racketeers goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girls, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAN FROM THUNDER RIVER—Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby outsmart crooked mine owner in fast-paced routine meller.—M. Y. C.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.

MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermentov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmelita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive stadium.—M. Y.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broken who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MRS. WIGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy. M. Y.

MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.

NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in war effort.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guilty farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

OX-BOW INCIDENT—Mob rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885, indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it.—M.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.

POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.

POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Plausible low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. No C.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by cars, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical about glamour girl. Lupe Velez at usual pace.—M. Y. C.

REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical divertisse in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.

RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.

SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mass of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up land swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Cheap revenge story involving bus league actress and reformer.—M.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and scuttle the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M.

SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important codes.—M. Y. C.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenn Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and fancy ocean trip ends in stranding adventure.—M. Y. C.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good production talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Smartly underplaying British melodrama of return of vital war machinist from France.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and Nazi collaborators.—M.

SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, distillery dives, with British hot on trail of enemy dive flier.—M. Y.

STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—Good commentator spoils down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work inspires drivers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.

TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TAXI, MISTER—Good-hundred but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—FBI man masquerades as Nazi spy, outwits Gestapo, and rounds up saboteur. Exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.

THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Foreign correspondent and his neglected wife in thin but agreeable romantic farce of musical interest.—M. Y. C.

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about love British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

TUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

UNAFRAID AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skillfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a racketeer. Miner musical.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.

WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Ferocious tiger-lion fight in cage. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.

FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover pretty girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke

As Colonel Lanser in "The Moon Is Down."

U. S. Army Being Toughened In Africa for Invasion Test

WITH THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, June 9 (AP)—With every resistance wiped out in Tunisia, North Africa has become a vast training ground for American troops preparing for the next move against the Axis.

The job of the Fifth Army is to be ready when the time arrives. The specific kind of training the men are receiving cannot be disclosed in full at this time but their instructors are realistic and tough.

Troops which helped to crush the Axis armies in Tunisia are streaming back from the battlefront to new encampments for regrouping and further training. They are bringing with them the hard war experience of actual combat which they will pass on to other divisions.

There are many lessons which American soldiers must learn before they strike at the continental defenses. Two of the most important of these are discipline and physical fitness. This was proved in the Tunisian campaign.

The fundamental training the Americans received at home proved to be sound, but improvements are being made before the men go into combat again with an enemy toughened and experienced by almost four years of fighting.

There is only one way to meet such an enemy on equal terms and that is to be harder physically and disciplined than American troops were when they reached North Africa.

A high American officer explained it briefly this way:

"We have been undisciplined because we have not been a military people. We did not like anyone to tell us to do things we did not like to do. This was easily understandable. Parents love their children and want them to be happy. So we give them all the comforts we can afford without enforcing discipline. Now we must teach discipline to our soldiers. The undisciplined soldier is likely to be killed and he endangers the lives of others.

"We must make them tough so they can stand the hardships of combat and that is what we are doing."

The American soldier is tough, but not tough enough. He's learning the value of discipline, too. The campaign just finished was a good training ground for American combat troops. They made mistakes, costly in fatalities, but they learned valuable lessons which will mean much in the future fighting.

Gaps in 'Big Inch' Delay Oil for East

SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 9 (AP)—Pipe-laying crews working on the "Big Inch" oil line from Texas to New Jersey were within walking distance yesterday of their Eastern goal, the Linden and Bayonne refineries, and construction company officials were preparing to build a parallel line back from the east toward Port Arthur, Texas.

But, officials of the War Emergency Pipe Line Administration warned, proximity of the crews to the refineries does not mean the oil-hungry east soon will be receiving new supplies of piped fuel. A spokesman who asked not be identified said it might be "late in the fall" before the metropolitan area refineries receive their first oil through the "Big Inch."

"There are many sections still to be completed in the Middle West and West," he said.

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Chicago Furniture Officials Argue Its Show Must Go On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 9—The show must go on.

That appears to be the attitude of Chicago furniture mart managers concerning their regular spring furniture show which the Office of Defense Transportation has asked to be canceled.

The furniture distributors are not defiant in the sense that they will not listen to reason. But as yet they are not convinced that the ODT request is vital to the war effort. Hence, they have laid all their plans for holding the 10-day show beginning June 21.

Having no authority to enforce its request, the ODT is using its powers of persuasion to show the distributors that 10,000 buyers and other visitors from various distant places will put a severe strain on transportation facilities. This is the biggest show of its kind, and usually attracts hundreds of buyers from big city department stores and crossroads' general stores.

Issue Important

The issue is important, too, because it epitomizes the whole problem of wartime travel. If the ODT order is successfully defied or circumvented, Washington believes, the nation's entire transportation conservation program will suffer indirectly as a result.

Meanwhile, the defense of John Goodall, manager of the Merchandise Mart, and Lawrence Whiting, of the Furniture Mart, is that actually the show saves thousands of miles of travel by individual salesmen. By coming to this show where he can see and give orders for goods displayed by hundreds of manufacturers, the buyer saves a trip to his store by representatives of each of those manufacturers. They cite figures from 39 key producers to prove this contention.

To this Mr. Eastman answers that though this might be true in normal times, it is a conclusion based on the assumption that such travel by individual salesmen would be possible or necessary were the show canceled. He holds that because there is today no need to "sell" goods in the ordinary sense, the lack of a Chicago show would not require manufacturers to send salesmen out to their customers. The customers as it is, it is held, have standing orders in at all times for whatever amount of scarce goods are available.

In any event Mr. Eastman contends that the diffused travel involved in such possible sales visits is nothing like the concentration that results when buyers from all over the country descend on an already overcrowded center like Chicago at one time.

Besides the fact that all furniture available is sold on a quota basis, is the fact that this year there are no new styles. There is, in other words, opponents of the show declare, no need for a market for the purpose of showing new designs, as is ordinarily the case.

There are meanwhile differences of opinion within each of the opposing groups. While the ODT is concerned with reducing travel, the War Production Board is still interested in expediting the production and exchange of goods, and in keeping manufacturers as happy as possible. There has, therefore, been at times some hint of contradiction in the respective aims of these two federal agencies. These differences are reported, now, however, to be on the way to dissolution.

Bed Makers Take Stand

On the other side there are differences among those who would normally participate in the show. For instance the National Association of Bedding Manufacturers has requested all those in this industry to refrain from opening spaces at proposed markets. And at least one, the Simmons Company, has announced that if shows are held its display spaces will be locked.

The Chicago Furniture Manufacturers Association, while it admits that there is enough business on hand to warrant canceling of the show, feels that there is "value in maintaining customers contacts," and hence approves holding the show this year.

This is a very widely held view among manufacturers and dealers. They are obviously thinking of the postwar era when again there will be a need for the furniture salesman to take the buyer out to dinner, rather than the reverse as is now true.

Much the same situation developed early this year when but a week or two before the scheduled winter market Mr. Eastman requested cancellation. It was then argued that plans had gone too far to permit a change, so the market, though curtailed, was held. In the present case there has been ample forewarning.

Navy to Stay, Knox Assures Midshipmen

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 9 (AP)—Declaring that the country will not consent to postwar scrapping of its naval strength, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today voiced a fresh warning to the Axis that the United States this year would build thousands of landing barges, "and you can be sure we know why we are building them."

Mr. Knox said American shipyards were turning out six ships a day. Numerical strength of the fleet will be more than doubled this year, he said, and its tonnage will be increased by two thirds.

"America is wide awake," he told approximately 760 Midshipmen in an address prepared for delivery at the United States Naval Academy's graduation.

"You who leave here today are going to get every drop of backing that a resourceful nation can wring out.

"The United States is in this war with a clear conscience. We wanted nothing from other nations but peace and good will. We sacrificed much to achieve what we hoped was lasting peace. Although a great and growing sea power, we laid our strength upon the block after the last war. We voluntarily scrapped 800,000 tons of the best fighting ships built or building in the illusory hope that in disarmament there was security and peace.

"We realize now what a mistake that was . . ." Mr. Knox continued. "The people of this country do not intend to scrap again the fleet that we are building. You can be sure, there is going to be work for every one of you who looks on the Navy as a career—an opportunity, indeed, for you to make a contribution of great and lasting value to your country and your world."

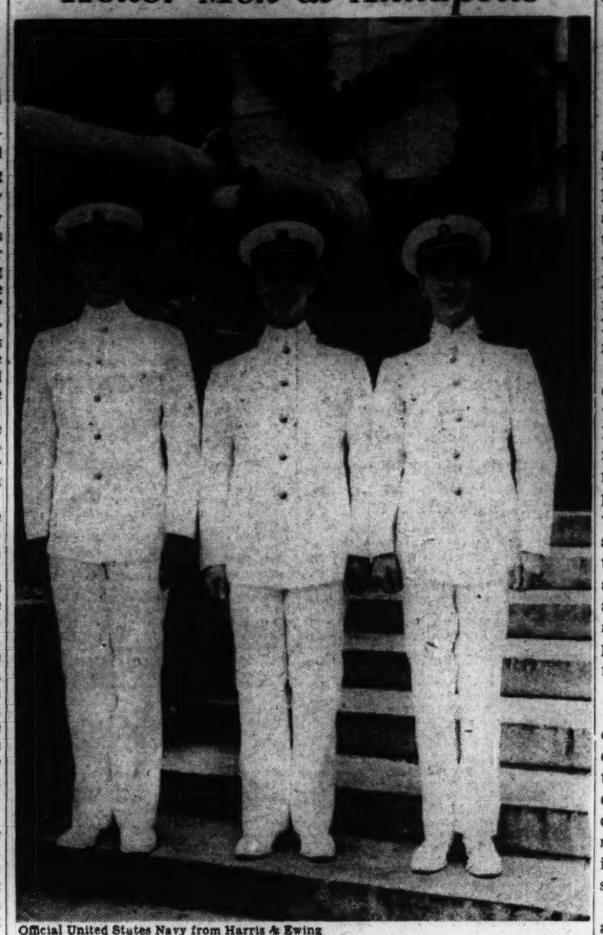
Recalling that he had spoken here in 1941 shortly after returning from an inspection trip to Pearl Harbor when "I was much worried," Mr. Knox told the largest graduating class in Academy history he could speak more confidently today.

"Since last I stood before you, I have seen the miracle of modern American production step up to full speed ahead," he said. "I have witnessed the revival of the old American 'don't tread on me' spirit—as compelling, as devastating as it was when our forefathers coined the phrase."

Mr. Knox, asserting that United States industry was turning out the best combat planes in the world, paid tribute to the growing importance of air power.

"As other generations have won and saved the freedom of the seas, you must win and save the freedom of the air as well," he told graduates.

Honor Men at Annapolis



Official United States Navy from Harris & Ewing

They Led the Class of 1943

These three midshipmen stand highest in the graduating class at the Naval Academy, it was announced during the June Week ceremonies. Left to right: Thomas Jackson Christman of Orlando, Fla. (No. 2); George Downes Prestwich of Collingswood, N. J. (No. 1), and Earl Judson Isaac, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y. (No. 3).

Strong France On Way Under New Regime

Continued from Page 1

ties and exchange diplomatic representatives.

Of the seven members just added to the Committee three are de Gaullists, three Giraudists, and one—Henry Bonnet, once at Washington—who has popularly been described here as a "neutral."

M. Bonnet's selection is accounted here as somewhat of a surprise. All seven members, however, are regarded as men with good administrative or diplomatic records.

Talking with some of General Giraud's followers I have heard no resentment expressed at the strength of the de Gaullist representation. This is discussed as far less noteworthy than the fact that the moving-in of the Fighting French in force here makes the effective sharing of the management of French affairs essential to the liberation of France.

To General de Gaulle's supporters here, who were first of all a persecuted underground party during the Vichy regime and had rough passage through the interim period leading up to the restoration of many liberties in North Africa, the present developments have brought relief and the dispelling of a feeling that they were "against the Government." This has been a big factor in removing tension.

The new French Committee, according to its "articles of ordinance," is to exercise its functions until the day upon which the state of liberation of territory shall permit formation in conformity with laws of the republic of a provisional government to which it shall hand over its powers.

At the latest this date is to be that of the total liberation of the territory of France.

Allied Power For Russians Rules Policy

Continued from Page 1

grained sporting instinct in English people which makes them reluctant to employ such a weapon as bombing against an enemy even though they have themselves been the victims of the same weapon. Recent weeks have witnessed a number of popular protests in England against the bombing offensive.

But the bombing of German industry has already proven an extremely effective means of relieving pressure on the Russian front. The Tunisian offensive took most of the load of German air power off the Russians while it was going on. The bombing offensive has been whittling away at the very foundations of German air power, and the results have also been felt in Russia to such an extent that Mr. Stalin has paid public tribute to their effectiveness.

Warning on Poison Gas

Therefore Mr. Churchill's vigorous insistence that bombing will continue is about as important to the Russians as a landing on the continent would be, unless of course the landing were to be a major assault on Germany—which is scarcely in the cards at this stage of the war.

President Roosevelt's warning against the use of poison gas of course has general application. The Japanese have reportedly tried it out already on the Chinese on a small scale. But gas has its most immediate strategic possibilities on the Russian front. If employed at a crucial moment it might conceivably prove a decisive weapon. And it is the kind of weapon the Germans undoubtedly are holding in reserve for use in such a crucial situation if they become desperate.

The Germans are themselves vulnerable to gas retaliation—but vulnerable mainly in the west. The Russians would be able to retaliate on a small scale from the air if it were used on the Russian front. But large-scale retaliation would have to come from British and American bombers over western Germany.

Nazi's Double Standard

What the Germans would like would be to employ a double standard with gas as they have already tried to employ a double standard with the bombing of cities. They bombed Polish cities at the outset of the war. But German propaganda likes to contend that the bombing of Poland didn't count in the war in the west. Their typically Nazi argument is that the peoples of eastern Europe—Poles and Russians—do not belong to western Europe civilization and that what is done to them does not count.

They would like to argue equally that it would be one thing to use poison gas on the Russian front and quite another to use it on the western front. What President Roosevelt did yesterday was to make it very clear that this double Nazi standard does not work. If Russian soldiers or cities are gassed America will retaliate exactly as it would if American troops or cities were gassed.

By so doing the President also moved in an important way yesterday to sustain Russia's hand. If it is successful it can add one more reason to those already existing for a German reconsideration of the offensive into Russia.

The puzzling thing is that the offensive has not already begun. British and American military experts had expected it to start before this. It is already "over due" according to our calculations. It is still expected. But it hasn't happened yet. It is the current mystery of the war.

Allies Warn of Gas Reprisals If Axis Resorts to Its Use

Continued from Page 1

"seriously contemplating" and preparing to use poisonous gas, and the timing of Mr. Roosevelt's statement—the third he has made on the subject—suggests that Washington and London may have information that it is either to be thrown against the Red Army in a final, desperate offensive against Russia or is readied to attempt to stave off the coming Allied invasion of the Continent.

The President's warning came a few hours after he had conferred with Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who has just returned from conferring with Prime Minister Churchill and Allied leaders in North Africa.

The White House pronouncement that "terrible consequences" will follow the initiation of poison gas warfare by the Axis countries would bring quick retaliation was made at a time when the ability of the Allies to employ such a weapon effectively is steadily increasing, military experts said today.

Allies Hold Advantage

The most effective means of waging gas warfare is the airplane. And the superiority of the Allies in the air is becoming more apparent every day.

Application of gas by artillery shells must necessarily be limited to small combat areas, whereas planes can lay gas anywhere they can fly.

The ability of Allied planes to hammer Europe from both Britain and the Mediterranean, without serious retaliation by the enemy, shows that the Allies have the planes to lay far more gas on Germany and the countries under its control than Germany could lay on Britain or North Africa.

Allied experts believe that they are fairly familiar with the gas resources of the Axis, and it is confidently expressed here that in supplies of gas and gas technique the Allies can more than match the enemy.

These words, uttered by Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of the United States Chemical Warfare Service, when Germany was pressing its first drive against Russia and invasion of Britain seemed possible at any time, take on special significance in view of Mr. Roosevelt's statement:

"Poison gas is primarily a defensive weapon, and would have been of much more value to the retiring Russians than to the advancing Germans.

"Hitler understands well that mustard gas on British beaches would add materially to the precariousness of an invasion."

He said that the Axis leaders would use poison gas whenever they thought it was to their advantage to do so, treaties or no treaties.

The United States and its Allies are fully as well prepared to employ poison gas as the Axis, and in the opinion of military observers, the Axis probably would get the worst of it in any really all-out use of this weapon.

Text of Statement

The President's statement to which, at the conclusion of its solemn reading to the correspondents who crowded his office yesterday afternoon, he added "that's strong enough," was as follows:

"From time to time since the present war began there have been reports that one or more of the Axis powers was seriously contemplating use of poisonous gases or other inhuman devices of warfare.

"I have been loath to believe that any nation, even our present enemies, could or would be willing to loose upon mankind such terrible and inhumane weapons. However, evidence that the Axis powers are making significant preparations indicative of such an intention is being reported with increasing frequency from a variety of sources.

"Use of such weapons has been outlawed by the general opinion of civilized mankind. This country has not used them, and I hope that we never will be compelled to use them. I state categorically that we shall under no circumstances resort to the use of such weapons unless they are first used by our enemies.

"As President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the American armed forces I want to make clear beyond all doubt to any of our enemies contemplating a resort to such desperate methods that acts of this nature committed against anyone of the United Nations will be regarded as having been committed against the United States itself and will be treated accordingly. We promise to any perpetrators of such crimes full and swift retaliation in kind and I feel obliged now to warn the Axis armies and the Axis peoples, in Europe and in Asia, that the terrible consequences of any use of these inhumane methods on their part will be brought down swiftly upon their own heads.

"Any use of gas by any Axis power, therefore, will immediately be followed by the fullest possible retaliation upon munition centers, seaports and other military objectives throughout the whole extent of the territory of such Axis country."

Aircraft 'Independent' Wins Over C. I. O. Union

TETERBORO, N. J., June 9 (AP)—Charles T. Douds, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, announced last night the Aircraft Workers of New Jersey, an independent, had obtained 3,554 votes to 2,235 votes for the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, in a consent collective bargaining agency election at six New Jersey divisions of the Bendix Aviation Corporation.

Newsboy Startles Artillery Officers By Solving Gunnery Problems Easily

FORT SILL, Okla., June 9 (AP)—Francis N. Brogdon, 15, is too young for the army—or is he?

Capt. P. H. Fenton, gunnery instructor at this field artillery post, put the newsboy in one of his classes to stimulate regular students and he did the job by passing all examinations.

Francis came to the attention of officers while selling papers. A student laughingly offered to buy one if Francis helped him with a meteorological problem. That sale was easy.

Col. E. R. Roberts, Commander of the 196th Field Artillery, was another victim. He'd heard about Francis and told him if he could solve a field problem up on the blackboard he would buy every paper Francis had. Business sure was good, Francis said.

Col. Einar B. Gjelsteen, who heads the Gunnery Department, reports that Francis passed all gunnery examinations even though he was attending high school and rushed out here at off hours to attend.

The youth is counting the days until he's old enough to go to West Point and come out a lieutenant in field artillery.

Officer friends say they will recommend the appointment.

Canadian Logging Cut Hits Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Pulp and paper mills on the Pacific Coast, as well as sawmills, are operating on a "hand-to-mouth" basis so far as supplies of logs are concerned.

Production of logs is about 20 per cent less than last year, and with labor increasingly scarce, there seems small prospect of substantial improvement during the coming months. The Province's forest areas are now approaching the summer season where the fire hazard increases, and this may result in another midsummer shutdown of considerable duration.

Such a suspension of activity would be a serious blow to an industry which has so far been unable to recover from the loss of production occasioned by the closing of mills and logging camps last winter owing to extremely cold weather and heavy snow.

Log production has been so curtailed during the past year that few mills were able to build up a reserve and if the source of supply is blocked again it may be necessary for pulp and paper and lumber mills to shut down.

Timber Controller A. H. Nicholson will soon be on the coast from Ottawa to make another first-hand survey of the situation and until then such matters as proposed relaxation of log exports to the United States will be held in abeyance.

Meanwhile efforts are being made to resume the supply of lumber in limited amounts to the home market for civilian building. This supply was under a rigid ban for several months owing to the priority of war orders.

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'Cabin in the Sky' Arriving Thursday—Art in Boston and Cambridge

'Something to Shout About' Among the Incoming Films

"Cabin in the Sky," M-G-M's film version of the stage fantasy of the same name, will be the principal item on the program at the State and Orpheum starting Thursday. Ethel Waters heads the cast, with Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Lena Horne in featured roles. Louis Armstrong, Rex Ingram, Duke Ellington and his orchestra, and the Hall Johnson Choir are among the important contributors to the entertainment. Joseph Schrank wrote the screen play, and Vincente Minnelli directed it.

The other feature on the program will be "A Stranger in Town" with Frank Morgan to head a cast which includes Richard Carlson, Jean Rogers, Porter Hall. The film was produced by Robert Sisk.

♪ ♪ ♪

Paramount and Fenway

Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie, William Gaxton, and Cobina Wright, Jr., are starred in "Something to Shout About," the musical which comes Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The music is by Cole Porter. The narrative is a backstage yarn about a Broadway musical production. Gregory Ratoff is the producer.

The companion feature will be "The Mysterious Doctor," a mystery melodrama featuring John Loder, Eleanor Parker, and Bruce Lester.

♪ ♪ ♪

DeMille Returning

"Reap the Wild Wind," Cecil B. DeMille's Technicolor melodrama of a season ago, returns Thursday to the Metropolitan. The cast includes Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne, Raymond Massey, Robert Preston, Susan Hayward, Charles Bickford, Walter Hampden, Martha O'Driscoll, and Janet Beecher.

The other feature on the program will be "High Explosive," a new melodrama about the drivers of trucks loaded with nitroglycerine. Chester Morris and Jean Parker are the principal players.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Fantasia' at Fine Arts

Walt Disney's musical feature, "Fantasia," begins an engagement today at the Fine Arts Theater. The theater has been redecorated for the occasion, and loud-speaker units have been installed at the sides and rear of the auditorium.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Savage' Continues

A second week is scheduled at the Keith Memorial for "White Savage," the romantic melodrama produced in Technicolor with Jon Hall and Maria Montez as the principal players. A new companion feature has been added to the program. This is one of Hal Roach's streamlined comedies, "The Devil With Hitler," with Marjorie Woodworth and Alan Mowbray to head the cast.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Mr. Big' at Boston

Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean, and Peggy Ryan play the prominent roles in "Mr. Big," the new film coming Thursday to the RKO Boston Theater. On the stage will be Abe Lyman and his Californians and Bonita Granville.

♪ ♪ ♪

'China' Downtown

On Friday "China," with Alan Ladd, Loretta Young, and William Bendix, will move to the Washington Street Olympia and the Scollay. The co-feature will be "He Hired the Boss," with Stuart Erwin and Evelyn Venable.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Uptown

Starting Thursday the Uptown Theater will show Orson Welles' "Journey Into Fear," a yarn of intrigue in Turkey in which Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio, Ruth Warrick, Agnes Moorhead, and Mr. Welles play the prominent parts. The other feature will be "Hit Parade of '43," with John Carroll, Susan Hayward, and the bands of Freddy Martin, Ray McKinley, and Count Basie.

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Ethel Waters, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson, and Kenneth Spencer
In the screen version of "Cabin in the Sky," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

© Columbia

Don Ameche, Janet Blair, and Jack Oakie
In "Something to Shout About," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Mrs. Miles Shows Work At Harvard

By Dorothy Adlow

Through June, sculptures and drawings by Mrs. Emily Winthrop Miles will be on exhibition at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge. Daughter of the late Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. Miles has known great works of old masters first hand, for her father was one of the great American collectors of art.

Modeling and graphic art are separate pursuits, each cultivated by Mrs. Miles in an independent manner. Her drawing consists of abstractions and compositions executed carefully with crayon. The abstractions result from a combination of discipline and free fancy. The artist performs as though the figurations grew organically, although there is no literal resemblance to any living form. Sometimes she depicts scenes such as "View of Manhattan," "City Street at Night" and "Brooklyn Bridge" and describes them with clarity, accentuating the fundamental lines of design.

Her sculpture is made within modest boundaries. There are portraits, a torso, a nude and dancing figures. Mrs. Miles does not turn out anything perfunctory. In representing a dancer she aims to catch a typical pose, or characteristic line of movement; in making a studio portrait, she works more seriously to attain design through mass, rhythm and nicely laid contours. There is no idiosyncracy, no mannerism; it is straightforward modeling, resulting from observation and planning.

Altogether it is a pleasing exhibition, for within her limits this artist works with enthusiasm and intensity. What she expresses seems happy and wholesome.

♪ ♪ ♪

Prints at Holman's

At Holman's Print Shop we may see the print in various adaptations, employed for decorative, for illustrative, for aesthetic purpose. The way in which it is presented shows what ingenuity men have exercised in making little pictures on metal plates and stone blocks.

There are first a great many American scenes carefully executed in lithograph and colored. There is a series of aquatints, by Stadler, of the Thames River in England. One wall is devoted to Old Masters, to engravings by Dürer and Hans Sebald Beham. Another wall reveals the versatility of modern print-makers. Maps from the first atlases published in America are interesting decorative items as well as geographic curiosities. Finally there is a roomful of prints of clipper ships including several by Currier and Ives. With them are shown pictures of missionary ships. There are interesting flower studies caricatures, and photographs.

Miss Wycherly of the Movies

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Back in her New York home after some months in Hollywood, Margaret Wycherly talked about her recent work in the pictures, and of the years that went before. She is especially happy over her latest film appearances, in "The Moon Is Down," and "Assignment in Brittany." Her part in the former was slight, but she accepted the engagement eagerly because she wished to appear in a war film that had an exceptional meaning.

"To me that part of Colonel Lanser, as played with such insight and power by Sir Cedric Hardwicke, is frightening. One can become so used to the conventional picture of the Nazis as little else than brutes as to have no more than a feeling of disgust or contempt while watching them. But here was a civilized man who knew, by every lesson of history and humanity that the Nazi methods must finally fail, yet was so enmeshed in the Hitler net that he had to go through with his ruthless orders.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Quite a different picture is 'Assignment in Brittany.' This is essentially an adventure story, with many events not centering upon war but upon a young man's effort to carry out orders that require him to impersonate another youth, even to the extent of living in the house of the other's mother, and meeting his fiancée, all without having his identity detected."

Miss Wycherly's visitor spoke of his pleasure in the tender scene where the mother told the youth that she knew almost from the first that he was not her son, and that she wished he hadn't broken her glasses in an effort to keep her from seeing him clearly. "I wouldn't have betrayed you," the mother said with quiet benignity.

Miss Wycherly smiled appreciatively, then added:

"The scene I like even more is where the mother looks after the departing lad and murmurs 'My Son!' For this strange boy is the one who is doing something for France, doing what she had hoped her own boy would do until he began to play the Nazi's game. That was a moment of consolation for her.

"There was the further pleasure in this picture in working with Pierre Aumont, the young French actor. He is so sensitive in his responses, and without those my scenes would have gone for little.

"That is an element in acting that youngsters on the stage and in the films are sometimes a long time coming to understand. Just think, if I were to scream and you paid no attention. How foolish that would be. Yet that is only an exaggeration of what often happens in a film or play if the director is not continually on the watch. Nothing will let down a scene so surely as poor 'listening' among the players.

"That mother in 'Assignment In Brittany' is a beautiful person; though she is well-off she is tragically unhappy. The mother in 'Sergeant York' gave me a happy woman to act, she had a son who was the joy of her life."

♪ ♪ ♪

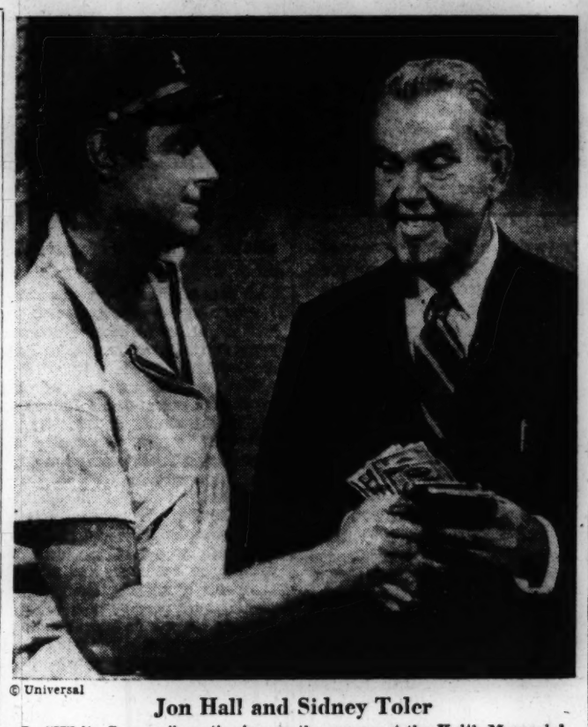
The talk turned to Miss Wycherley's early days in the theater, when she played in Boston in a repertory of poetic Irish plays by Yeats and others. This was a most difficult time, starting on borrowed money, and acting always under the pressure of demands for payment of the company's debts.

"I recall," she said, "that one of us pawned some personal belongings in order to get the $2.50 required to buy some necessary stage property. We played two performances under court orders that all the receipts were to be turned over to the sheriffs. It was two years before I was able to get my trunk out of Boston."

But Miss Wycherly has happy memories of Boston, for it was there in "The Thirteenth Chair" that she had one of her chief starring successes. That play went well everywhere, she says, probably because it was a good mystery play, with no false leads. Several characters in the cast behaved suspiciously, but with good cause. Everything in the story had a reason for being.

She spoke of her long engagement in "Tobacco Road," and remarked that she always felt that this play has a basis in actuality that transcended any of the offensive patter so often ascribed as the reason for its success. Proof of this, she said, came in the performances after the play had run several years, and spectators came who had the general feeling that they were there to see and hear something sensational. But by the time the performance was two-thirds over these spectators would become quiet, for the effect of the play as a social document was upon them.

A true play, Miss Wycherly says, during the act of presentation always takes on an entity of its own. She has found this to be true even when she has read plays to audiences. Some years ago she gave a reading of "The Trojan Women" at Columbia, and at the end of an hour, the room being needed for other uses, she and her hears adjourned to a smaller room and continued. All those who had no other classes remained to the end. She had a similar experience with the same play at a reading before a woman's club. She had been warned that some of her audience would have to depart by 4:30 because of home duties, but no one left—so absorbed were the listeners in the universal humanities of a play that was more than 20 centuries old—until the reading ended at 5 p. m.



© Universal

Jon Hall and Sidney Toler
In "White Savage," continuing on the screen at the Keith Memorial

On the Stage

"The Corn Is Green," starring Ethel Barrymore, will conclude its return New York engagement at the Martin Beck Theater, Saturday night, June 19. Miss Barrymore will go on tour again with the play next autumn, starting Sept. 20 at Worcester, Mass., and concluding the season on May 27 at Schenectady. Return engagements are scheduled at Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, and Seattle.

♪ ♪ ♪

Zasu Pitts will wind up her tour in a revival of "The Bat" next Saturday night in Pittsburgh. She will immediately start rehearsing a new play, "Swing It Sister," by Charles George, for presentation in New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

Julia Marlowe was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters recently by Columbia University.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Litchfield (Conn.) Art Theater opens on July 14 for a summer season with "A Daughter of France," which has to do with the German invasion. In August "Gussie," described as an American farce, will be produced.

Concert Postponed

The recital by Alec Templeton, scheduled for Sunday afternoon at the Copley Plaza, has been postponed to next fall.

News of the Screen

New York

Warner Brothers announce that Humphrey Bogart is to appear in the long-deferred film, "The Conflict."

♪ ♪ ♪

René Clair, noted French director now in Hollywood, is to direct "Tomorrow Never Comes" for Arnold Pressburger for United Artists release.

♪ ♪ ♪

Peter Lawford and Isobel Elsom have been added by Metro to the cast of "The White Cliffs of Dover."

♪ ♪ ♪

Metro is to make a technicolor version of "Kismet," with Ronald Colman in the role formerly acted by Otis Skinner.

♪ ♪ ♪

Reginald Gardiner has started a tour of southwestern Army posts that will continue until June 16.

♪ ♪ ♪

Clifford Odets has written the commentary for the American version of the Soviet film, "Black Sea Fighters."

♪ ♪ ♪

Fred Allen is to be starred in a film version of the novel, "Apple-by an Ararat," for United Artists' release.

♪ ♪ ♪

A film version of Tchekhov's story, "The Shooting Party," is to be made for United Artists' release by Seymour Nebenzal. His most recent Hollywood production is "Hangmen Also Die," released by Metro. In Europe he produced "M," "Atlantis," "Mayerling," and other pictures of note.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ann Sheridan will have the lead in the Warner Brothers' film based on Nora Bayes' life, "Shine On, Harvest Moon," with David Butler directing.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Murphy and Eleanor Powell are to head the cast in Metro's musical, "Broadway Rhythm."

Volunteers for Canteen

Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, Boston chairman of the Stage-Door Canteen, American Theater Wing, announces a number of volunteers who have accepted assignments at the Canteen. Charles Van of the Shubert theaters will be in charge of general construction under the architect, Arthur Rosenstein. All the work of the stagehands will be handled by the Boston stagehands' union under the direction of John J. O'Brien. Milton Pollack of the Shubert Theater will serve as general utilities man. Sakio Oura will handle the sound systems and amplification. Lighting and scenery will be in charge of Lorenzo Doten and George Lord. Joe Rubin, war bond salesman, will be active in volunteer work.

Miss Cornell Ending Tour

Katharine Cornell will close her revival of Anton Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" at the Erlanger Theater, Chicago, on Saturday, June 12, making a total of 230 performances this season, a record for the play in English, and for any production of Chekhov in English here or abroad. The company is now in its fourth and final week at the Erlanger.

Opening in Chicago on May 17 to an advance sale of more than $40,000 at the Erlanger, which has a capacity of $23,600 at a $3.30 scale, Miss Cornell has played to capacity, it is said, at every performance, and will gross $100,000 in her four weeks there. The first week figures are $23,600; second week, including an extra matinee for the Actors' Fund, $26,200; third week, including an extra matinee Memorial Day, $26,200.

"The Three Sisters," staged by Guthrie McClintic, was Miss Cornell's thirteenth production in her 12 years as an actress-manager. The play had 25 pre-Broadway performances, ran for 123 performances at the Ethel Barrymore Theater, New York, and winds up a 10-week spring tour of 82 performances.

Miss Cornell will return to New York next week to prepare for a summer at Martha's Vineyard, for a half dozen years her summer home. Cows and chickens have added to the menage there and Miss Cornell is going to do her share of Victory gardening.

Judith Anderson will be off to her home at Pacific Palisades, not far from Hollywood. She also will be an active Victory gardener this summer.

Ruth Gordon will spend the summer in Washington, D. C., where her husband, Private Garson Kanin, is on duty.

Edmund Gwenn will go to New York to fill a radio engagement, then to the Coast for film work.

Tom Powers and Alexander Knox will go directly to Hollywood, and Dennis King and Gertrude Musgrove will return to New York.

Tonight at the Pops

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Red Cavalry March ..... Morton Gould
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Third Movement, "Pathetic" Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka ..... Strauss
Old Timers' Night at the Pops ..... Arranged by Lake
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PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
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alan LADD • Loretta YOUNG
"CHINA"
Plus "He Hired the Boss"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
John Steinbeck's
"THE MOON IS DOWN"
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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," operetta. Starring Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. Starring Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Those Endearing Young Charms," by Edward Chodorov. Featuring Virginia Gilmore, Blanche Sweet, Zachary Scott and Dean Harens. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday evening.)

Little Theaters

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Cambridge Summer Theater—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten. Starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Exeter—"Desert Victory." 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. News, 3, 7, 9. "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—"China." Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss." Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"The Last Will of Dr. Mabuse." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:50, 9:20.

Kenmore—"Long Voyage Home," Eugene O'Neill. 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle, Victor Mature. 1, 4:35, 8.

Majestic—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 10 a. m., 12:48, 3:36, 6:25, 9:12.

Metropolitan—"The Moon Is Down." Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

Modern—"Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. 2 p. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum — "Slightly Dangerous." Lana Turner, Robert Young. 9:25 a. m., 12:33, 3:55, 7:05, 10:25. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"China." Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "He Hired the Boss." Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Forever and a Day." Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino, Ray Milland, Herbert Marshall, Merle Oberon, Charles Laughton. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 10:20 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Medicine on Guard." "Wings Up." "Mediterranean—Ports of Call." "Screen Snapshots No. 3." "Edgar Kennedy Comedy." "A Carey Wilson Tale of Yesterday." cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Telepix—"Officers' Candidate School at Miami." "Hollywood Stars." "U. S. Army Band." "Gold in Peru." "Burgess Meredith." "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Spy Train," Richard Travis, Catherine Craig. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 6:40, 8:55. "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10.

Uptown—"Desert Victory." 2:40, 5:25, 8:10. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 11:05 a.m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Hit Parade of '43," J. Carroll, S. Hayward. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, F. Clifford. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Casablanca," Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart. "Scattergood Survives a Murder." Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Commandos Strike," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. **Coolidge Corner**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. Jack Oakie. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Dean Jagger. 2, 8.
Harvard: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 2, 8.
University: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.
Codman Square: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:05, 8:10. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. 2, 7, 10.
Park: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Air Force," Gig Young, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Saludos Amigos," "China Girl," George Montgomery. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 1:53, 4:59, 8:05. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:03, 6:09, 9:15.
Mystic: "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:25, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 3:11, 8:56. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 1:52, 7:37.
Orpheum: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 1:55, 8. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:30, 9:35.
Strand: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 7, 9:35. "Desert Victory." 2:25, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. "Young and Willing," Susan Hayward. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
Fellsway: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Selected Short Subjects.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Chester Morris.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Amazing Mrs. Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Edmond O'Brien. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "At Dawn We Die," John Clement. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, H. Hilliard. 2, 8.
Strand: "Powers Girl," George Murphy, Ann Shirley. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healey.
Strand: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey.
Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Cinderella Swings It," Gloria Warren.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Casablanca," Ingrid Bergman, Humphrey Bogart. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 2:22, 8:07. "Road to Singapore," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 3:42, 9:27.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Young and Willing," 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Silver Skates," Belita, Ted Fiorita. "Mexican Spitfire." Lupe Velez.
Coolidge: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "We Are the Marines."

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Cheaters," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. "The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 2:15, 7:45, daily.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmund O'Brien.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. "Ravelle with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 3:30, 7:50.

The Home Forum

When Healing Comes

THE HEALING of bodily as well as moral ills through spiritual means alone is a practical achievement. It is neither a miraculous nor an unprove theory. It is brought about by means more scientific and certain than any medical procedure. These statements are true because God is true. Indeed, He is infinite Truth.

Mortals have usually been educated to believe that God is the supreme cause, or divine intelligence. They have, however, sought in vain to find in matter definite proofs of His existence or power. On the contrary, material research has yielded very consistent and definite conclusions, all pointing away from God because they give evidence of the supposed reality of decay and death.

It is time to turn away from matter, and to seek God where alone He can be found, in the realm of Spirit, not matter. If matter can become sick and die, it is certainly not the creation of the Divine Being, whom the Scriptures define as Love. If it can injure and slay, it is quite clearly devoid of intelligence. Then where shall we look for God? Our search must begin in our own consciousness for only thought can discern and express intelligence, love, and other qualities which we admit are Godlike.

* * *

St. John's Gospel contains the record of the raising of Lazarus from the tomb by Christ Jesus. All material sense testimony confirmed the human judgment that Lazarus was dead; we are told that "he had lain in the grave four days already" (John 11:17). The Master refused to accept this evidence of material sense. The Gospel writer tells us that Jesus stood before the tomb and said: **"Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always"** (John 11:41, 42). In response to the Saviour's scientific recognition that man's life is not compassed by the material senses, Lazarus rose from the grave unharmed. When healing comes, as it came so gloriously in this instance, material theories about life in matter are seen to be an illusion. Life is God, and God is everywhere. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given us the scientific explanation of what took place at the tomb of Lazarus. Writing in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 289), she says, **"The fact that the Christ, or Truth, overcame and still overcomes death proves the 'king of terrors' to be but a mortal belief, or error, which Truth destroys with the spiritual evidences of Life; and this shows that what appears to the senses to be death is but a mortal illusion, for to the real man and the real universe there is no death-process."**

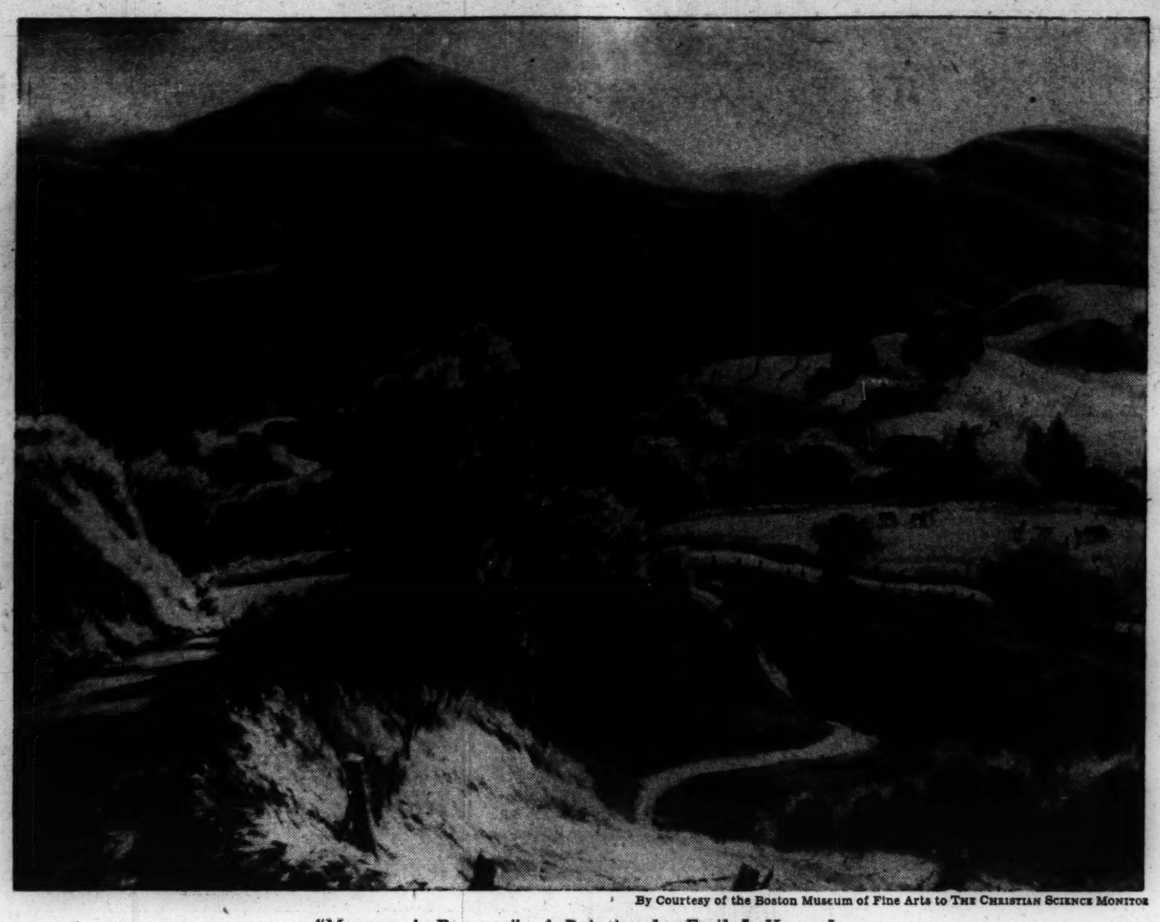
So it is with sickness. Christian Science heals sickness by awaking the patient from his dream that matter can be sick, and that God permits sickness to operate against him. When healing comes, as it never fails to do when the truth of being is understandingly and persistently upheld in consciousness, man's spiritual nature becomes more apparent. A sick body is only the outcome of thoughts suggested by fear, or sin, or ignorance. The healing is accomplished when it is seen that man lives not in a material body but in the unseen, omnipresent Life, which is Spirit, or God. Nor is it necessary that the patient himself should realize these truths in order to be healed. The compassionate, spiritual understanding of practitioners of Christian Science the world over, has released from bondage thousands of sufferers, often when they were at places far distant from their healers. The truth about man is not limited to any moment of time or any point of space.

* * *

When healing comes through Christian Science, material means or medical processes are never used. Christ Jesus did not use them. They are not needed, because God is All-in-all, and does not require matter to make His loving law effective. Gratitude for God's presence, such as Christ Jesus expressed when he faced the tomb of Lazarus, is more than a substitute for the blind faith which material methods are intended to evoke. When healing comes, renewed gratitude protects the one who has been set free from the chilly denials of incredulity and envy. Christian Science healing takes place in God's presence, for it lifts the supposed sufferer in some measure out of his belief that he lives in matter. In God's presence there is always health and joy.

In Science and Health (p. 400) Mrs. Eddy tells us: **"When we remove disease by addressing the disturbed mind, giving no heed to the body, we prove that thought alone creates the suffering. Mortal mind rules all that is mortal."** And she continues on the same page, **"The action of so-called mortal mind must be destroyed by the divine Mind to bring out the harmony of being."** When healing comes in this way, however trifling the ailment may seem, the sum total of human error has been reduced, and universal faith in evil lessened. Christian Science is saving the world from sin, sickness, and death. When healing comes, God is glorified.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MURRIETA'S RETREAT": *A Painting by Emil J. Kosa, Jr.*

EMIL J. KOSA, JR., is a contemporary painter whose scenic oils have earned for him more than two dozen medals and awards. This canvas, recently acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was shown in an exhibition of his pictures which was given the general title, "Landscapes of Romantic California."

The artist's manner of handling his brushes is graceful and he has given way to the soft textures and yielding contours of trees and terrain, that typify the California countryside. At the same time, he has caught the characteristically strong and suffusing sunshine.

He imparts his personal delight in unfolding vistas that rise and recede in great undulating waves. The lush trees sway to balmy winds, and roadways and paths lead to new prospects of beauty. Romantic landscape is poetic, and permits the artist freedom to express his joy in apprehending it. He may curve the mountain peaks to make them more gracious and to mold them to his rhythmical purpose; he may thicken or thin out the vegetation for emphasis or contrast. It is a mood, a moment of feeling that influences the pattern and dominates the scale and modulation of color.

The romantic landscapist is preoccupied with the dramatic and emotional aspects, while the realistic landscapist struggles to visualize cogent elements, the roots and subsoil and rocky structure. Happily the art of painting is flexible, accommodating the expression of varied temperaments.

D. A.

Mexican Prologue

MISS DRAKE CLUTCHED her purse when the automobile stopped suddenly. Peering out of her window into the wet night, she could see a curtain of long rain-threads and a profiled Indian, looking as if he had just stepped from a Rivera mural. Other Indians followed him, clad in woven straw capes and wearing huge sombreros with rubber covers on them. Silently, with eyes straight ahead, they appeared and disappeared in the dripping darkness.

Rolling down her window, Miss Drake heard a confusion of voices. Her alarmed imagination pictured "bandidos," but a shout of reassurance from the conductor of the excursion allayed her fears. There was nothing worse than a washed-out bridge ahead.

* * *

Miss Drake and the others in her automobile agreed that the immediate prospect wasn't too bright. Here they were, miles from a telephone or town, in primitive Mexico, on a storming, dark night. It was nine o'clock, and the picnic lunch which they had eaten at noon was a faint memory, indeed. The travelers shared the last orange and a box of salted nuts. Over the car radio, the blithe voice of the announcer somehow comforted them with its normalcy.

After what seemed an interminable wait, the driver returned, saying their difficulties were over. The way out was a typically Mexican one. Someone had discovered that, on the other side of the river, there was a bus from Taxco, bound for the coast and Acapulco. It couldn't cross the river for the same reason Miss Drake's party couldn't. The bridge was gone. "But," said the suave guide, "the foot bridge is as good as ever, and we can all walk across. We shall then proceed to Taxco in the bus, and those people from the other side can come over here and finish their journey in this automobile."

Stumbling from their dry haven into the wet night, the little group of Americanos scrambled over the uneven, muddy terrain to the bridge. Miss Drake had the determined optimism of one who has fought and won many skirmishes in a hard world. All through the last three years, she had planned and saved for this trip. Rain and washed-out bridges hadn't been part of her plans, and she wasn't going to let such disagreeable incidents upset her now.

The horrid feeling of balancing precariously over the fury of unseen water, with rain-needles pricking her face, had to be endured; so, with a stout heart, she clung to the rail and worked her way across the narrow wooden bridge. Arrived at the other side, she was pushed along with the others into the ancient bus.

* * *

The motor sounded wheezy and uncertain. It puffed and choked. The road which had lain through many dry months in the hot sun, pulverizing into dust, was now reduced to a muddy wallow under the impact of the season's first deluge. The vehicle slipped and lurched. With gasping palpitations, it climbed the hills and sagged disjointedly down the other side.

Sleepy and hungry, the little group reached their journey's end. Herded up a long flight of stairs to a dining-room, Miss Drake ate her belated meal thankfully, hardly conscious of her strange surroundings. When she was shown to her room, she sank into the deep slumber of a vigorous person who has always let tomorrow take care of itself.

* * *

On awaking to daylight, she became conscious of varied sounds. Braying donkeys, crowing roosters, church bells and laughter—all floated up to her through the clear morning air.

Springing to her window, she opened it wide and beheld a world of folding green hills, with great splotches of shadow cast on them by the dazzling clouds which towered in a deep blue sky.

And there, below, lay the little town of Taxco—the paradise of artists. Here it was, with life streaming up and down its cobbled streets and eddying around the plaza, which was sheltered under the deep shade of trees and awnings at the foot of the ornate cathedral.

Gone was the stormy night. Hail the bright day! Miss Drake beamed ecstatically and prepared to descend into this quaint, medieval world.

RUTH C. ELLIOTT

That's the Way to Translate

JEFF LOOKED FORWARD to the usual tranquillity of Caesar's campaign in Gaul. That general would have been surprised to know that his diary of campaign could become a noontime sedative for small boys. But Mr. Rhodes's class was conducted on principles of order and method. The pupils were called upon regularly in turn so that one always knew one's safety margin against question. Rather like G. J. Caesar himself, Mr. Rhodes (naturally known to the class as "Dusty") would almost prefer not to conquer the enemy than to succeed by unconventional maneuver.

Action was proceeding on the left wing of the front row. Jeff and Skinny were still protected by several intervening auxiliaries. . . .

"Chapter 29. W. Shawbuck, take it from there," said Mr. Rhodes. Skinny nudged Jeff; he knew this was going to be good.

"*In castris Helvetiorum,* in the camp of the Helvetians, *tabulae repertae sunt,* tables are found, *litteris Graecis confectae,* littered with Greek confectionery."

A blissful and suspended silence concealed all small sounds or distractions. The class held its breath. Was Bill so besotted that he would try to bluff it through? Did not even Jellybean have sense enough to say "We are not prepared"—since everyone knew that the Shawbucks performed mutually. Even Mr. Rhodes's young and austere face showed the innocent pleasure of one finding some shining gem among rubbish.

"How do you suppose the Greek confectionery got there?" he asked. His deceptive serenity lured Bill deeper into the mire.

"I suppose it was those merchants who sold stuff to the troops. It says so in the next clause: *quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat,* on which tables was the aforesaid candy ration."

"What kind of tables do you think these were?"

Bill was beyond succor. "Sort of lunch tables."

"Since you all seem to be translating at sight this morning," said Mr. Rhodes, "let's go on to Chapter 39 and try a bit of unseen. This will tell us more about those candy merchants. It's a very interesting passage because it shows the effect the Germans had on all those little Mediterranean peddlers. In case it hadn't occurred to you that Caesar had a sense of humor, you'll find it in his description of the panic that runs through the camp, and Caesar's civilian friends, sort of members of Congress who'd been looking over the campaign, suddenly discover that urgent personal business needs their attention at home; others send out for a lawyer to make their wills. It's a difficult little chapter, look it over for a couple of minutes and then we'll see who wants to try it."

Skinny's hand went up first. "By the talk of our men," he said, slowly exploring the layers of indirect discourse, "and the reports of the Gauls and traders, who kept saying that the Germans were of such huge bodily size, of incredible valor and skill with their weapons—often when they met them they couldn't bear to look them in the face and the *—aciem oculorum*—gosh, I can see what that means, but I can't think how to say it."

"We might say 'penetrating gaze,'" said Mr. Rhodes, "but perhaps we can do better. *Aciem*: that means first something sharp, a point or a keen edge, and then a line of battle—"

"The flash of their eyes," suggested Skinny.

"Their steely gaze," offered Bert.

"They looked daggers!" exclaimed Jeff.

"Good! *Very* good!" said Mr. Rhodes. "Now that's the way to translate."—From "Thorofare," by CHRISTOPHER MORLEY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

CUANDO VIENE LA CURACION

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA CURACIÓN de los males del cuerpo, tanto como los morales, solamente por medios espirituales es un hecho práctico. No es una teoría ni milagrosa ni que no se pueda probar. Se lleva a cabo por medios más científicos y ciertos que ningún otro procedimiento médico. Estas declaraciones son verdaderas porque Dios es verdadero. En realidad, El es la Verdad infinita.

Generalmente los mortales han sido educados en la creencia de que Dios es la causa suprema, o la inteligencia divina. Sin embargo, han tratado en vano de buscar en la materia pruebas delinidas de Su existencia o poder. Por lo contrario, las investigaciones materiales han dado conclusiones muy congruentes y definidas, todas las cuales se alejan de Dios porque quieren probar la supuesta realidad de la deterioración y de la muerte.

Es ya tiempo de que nos volvamos de la materia y busquemos a Dios donde solamente puede ser hallado: en el reino del Espíritu, no de la materia. Si la materia puede enfermarse y morir, ciertamente no es ella la creación del Ser Divino que las Escrituras definen como Amor. Si puede dañar y matar es claro que está privada de inteligencia. Entonces ¿dónde podemos buscar a Dios? Nuestra investigación debe principiar en nuestra propia conciencia pues sólo el pensamiento puede discernir y expresar la inteligencia, el amor y otras cualidades que admitimos son semejantes a Dios.

En el Evangelio de San Juan se encuentra la historia de la resurrección de Lázaro de la tumba por Cristo Jesús. Todo el testimonio del sentido material confirmaba el juicio humano de que Lázaro estaba muerto; se nos dice que "hacía cuatro días que Lázaro estaba en el sepulcro" (Juan 11:17). El Maestro rehusó aceptar esta evidencia del sentido material. El escritor del Evangelio nos dice que Jesús se paró delante de la tumba y dijo: "Padre, te doy gracias porque me has oído. Y yo sabía que me oyes siempre" (Juan 11:41, 42). En respuesta al reconocimiento científico que hizo el Salvador de que la vida del hombre no puede ser medida por los sentidos materiales, Lázaro se levantó de la tumba sin daño alguno. Cuando la curación viene, como tan gloriosamente vino en este caso, se percibe que las teorías materiales acerca de la vida en la materia son una ilusión. La Vida es Dios y Dios está en todas partes. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, nos ha dado la explicación científica de lo que pasó cerca de la tumba de Lázaro. Escribiendo en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 289, ella dice: "El hecho de que Cristo, o la Verdad, venció y todavía vence la muerte prueba que el 'rey de los espantos' no es más que una creencia mortal, o error, que la Verdad destruye con las evidencias espirituales de la Vida; y esto muestra que lo que a los sentidos parece ser muerte no es sino una ilusión mortal, pues para el hombre real y el universo real no hay proceso de muerte."

Así es con la enfermedad. La Ciencia Cristiana cura la enfermedad despertando al paciente del sueño de que la materia pueda estar enferma y que Dios permita que la enfermedad opere contra él. Cuando la curación viene, como nunca deja de venir cuando la verdad del ser se mantiene inteligente y persistentemente en nuestra conciencia, la naturaleza espiritual del hombre se hace más patente. Un cuerpo enfermo es solamente el resultado de pensamientos sugeridos por el temor, o el pecado, o la ignorancia. La curación se lleva a cabo cuando se ve que el hombre vive, no en un cuerpo material, sino en la Vida invisible y omnipresente, la cual es Espíritu, o Dios. Ni es necesario que el paciente mismo se dé cuenta de estas verdades para que sea curado. El entendimiento compasivo y espiritual de los que practican la Ciencia Cristiana por todo el mundo, ha libertado del cautiverio a miles que sufrían, muy a menudo cuando éstos estaban a gran distancia de los que les curaban. La verdad acerca del hombre no está limitada a ningún momento de tiempo, ni a ningún punto del espacio.

Cuando la curación viene por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana no se emplean medios materiales o procesos médicos. Cristo Jesús nunca los usó. No hacen falta porque Dios es Todo-en-todo y no necesita la materia para hacer más efectiva Su amorosa ley. Gratitud por la presencia de Dios tal como Cristo Jesús la expresó cuando estaba frente a la tumba de Lázaro, es más que una substitución de la fe ciega que los métodos materiales tratan de evocar. Cuando la curación viene, una gratitud renovada protege a aquel que ha sido libertado, contra las frías negaciones de la incredulidad y la envidia. La curación de la Ciencia Cristiana tiene lugar en la presencia de Dios, pues en cierto grado levanta a la supuesta víctima de su creencia de que vive en la materia. En la presencia de Dios siempre hay salud y gozo.

En SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 400) la señora Eddy nos dice: "Cuando extirpamos la enfermedad dirigiéndonos a la mente perturbada, sin hacer caso del cuerpo, probamos que solamente el pensamiento crea el sufrimiento. La mente mortal gobierna todo lo que es mortal." Y así continúa en la misma página: "La acción de la mente mortal, así llamada, debe ser destruida por la Mente divina para sacar a luz la armonía del ser." Cuando la curación viene de este modo, no importa cuan pequeño sea el sufrimiento, la suma total del error humano ha sido rebajada, y la fe universal en el mal ha sido disminuída. La Ciencia Cristiana está salvando al mundo del pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte. Cuando la curación viene, Dios es glorificado.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Rain Song

Rain walked singing a silver song
Over the quiet garden,
Over the green lawn.
Rain came singing.
I heard the words she said.
They made a river music
Inside my head.

Rain came singing.
The sun went away.
All the world was silent.
All the world was gray.
Rain went, singing her song,
And left her dream of silver
For the quiet garden,
And the green lawn.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

This Land Belongs to Elephants

TO THE UNDOUBTED Kingdom of the Elephants we went from Trivandrum, so pleasant a town in Southern India and the capital of Travancore. . . .

We started up-country in a little box of a car with tyres that punctured every few miles. While the exasperated driver sat in the dust mending and re-mending, the village boys, brown as coffee berries, shinned up coco-nut palms and knocked down the ripest nuts. . . .

I believe I drank the contents of at least half a dozen nuts before we reached the forest where everything is upside down. By that I mean that the earth belongs to elephants and all the people take refuge from them in tree-houses, perched among the branches after the fashion of birds' nests.

We slept that first night in a camp built of reed matting. Every sound echoed through walls which might just as well have been brown paper. . . .

The camp, in the middle of Periyar forest, stood on the shores of a lake which had been scientifically dammed. Drowned trees, gibbet-like, reared out of the water. They were leafless and curiously silvered. Between the naked trunks drifted an occasional snake-boat, with high curved prow and stern manned by a dozen rowers. The camp was surrounded by elephant trenches. These must have been at least twenty feet deep and as wide as an ordinary room. . . . Whenever I woke, I heard also the noises that one imagines belong to a zoo. A tiger roared—fortunately on the other side of the trench—and a bison replied with an angry bellow. . . .

The great deer called sambur communicated with each other in deep, bell-like tones. Nearer and nearer came the trumpeting of elephants.

When I awoke in the morning and looked out of the gaps in the reed walls, I saw a whole herd had come down to the lake.—From "India of the Princes," by ROSITA FORBES. (New York: Dutton.)

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Social Security Pot Boils ..... By Mary Hornaday

Now that Congress soon will be looking around for new ways to take money away from Americans so there won't be such a demand for scarce foods and goods, social security revision is again coming to the forefront here in Washington.

Into the congressional mill already has been tossed the National Resources Planning Board's 600-page report on "Security, Work, and Relief Policies." An American Federation of Labor bill to expand and revise the present Social Security Law is also in the hopper. In time, another specific program may be forthcoming from the Department of Labor and the Social Security Board itself.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who has been working on the program for some months, says she thinks the "next year and a half" will be an "ideal time" for its adoption since this will be a period of inflation with purchasing power pushing hard against a growing scarcity of goods.

Social planners consider this good social security weather because it is an inflationary period. Miss Perkins confided that the Cabinet debated long behind closed doors before inaugurating social security in 1938 because that was a deflationary period and social security is deflationary. "We took a chance on it," she said.

Main Outlines of Proposals Are Similar

Main outlines of most of the Social Security expansion proposals before Congress are the same. Millions of persons not now covered by the Social Security program would be brought under it, including farmers, domestic workers, employees of educational, religious, and charitable institutions, and professional people. Public-assistance provisions of the law would be based on a state's ability to pay, instead of on what it actually appropriates, as at present. The program also includes provision for disability caused by illness, nonindustrial accidents, and maternity and financial aid for hospitalization.

One phase of Social Security expansion on which the social planners have not agreed is health insurance. The A. F. of L. bill, now officially the Wagner-Dingell bill, provides medical and hospital care to all persons covered under old-age and survivors' insurance and for their dependents.

The person who draws benefits for this purpose is assured choice of any "regularly licensed general practitioner." A national advisory medical and hospital council would be established by the bill to advise the public-health service, which would be in charge of technical and professional administration.

The National Resources Planning Board's report, in a general way, presented inclusion of medical care in the American Social Security system, but spoke of differences of opinion within the medical profession on the subject.

Opposition of the American Medical Association has been even more frankly recognized by Miss Perkins who has been recommending in place of "socialized medicine" a general program of benefits for those unavoidably absent from the job, under which they would make their own decision as to how the benefits were to be spent.

"I would like to see some system in which physicians joined actively for some sort of co-operative service, but it seems best not to recommend it as part of the plan at this time," she said recently.

Not specifically recognized in any proposal thus far are the persons who rely on spiritual rather than medical means for healing.

Under the Wagner bill, such a person would have to pay Social Security taxes for health insurance, but would not be required to accept the service of doctors. Doctors would be free to decide whether they should or should not join the system. No doctor or other practitioner would be forced into the insurance system or forced on a salary status.

Medical Association Ponders Plan

The American Medical Association has not made known whether the leeway offered the profession in the Wagner bill is sufficiently inviting to overcome its traditional opposition to health insurance.

To pay for the expanded Social Security system, the Treasury expects to take anywhere from 10 to 12 per cent of their income out of the pockets of employers and employees immediately, and more later on as increasing commitments in the law are kept.

What will Congress do about all this? Frankly, few persons here will hazard a guess. The general tendency of Congress today is away from social reforms and concentration on immediate winning of the war. It may be that it will prefer to put the increased taxes directly into war financing.

One talking point the social planners will use involves the additional security that their measure will furnish war veterans as well as wives and children of men who do not come back. But perhaps Congress will prefer to look to humming factories as a means of filling postwar civilian needs.

Congress has a big responsibility in deciding the course to follow.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

4-H Members Are Bombing Hitler With Food ..... By Bernice Stevens

As Private Smith, wherever he may be fighting during the year, gets his annual quota of 250 pounds of potatoes, 45 pounds of onions, and 34 pounds of tomatoes, he can thank, in part, members of the 4-H clubs throughout the United States. All these 'teen-age farmers can't join the armed forces, especially the younger ones, but they can grow food and they have one and all adopted the slogan "Feed a Fighter in '43" as their wartime slogan. To put it in their own words, they are going to do their share in winning the war by "bombing Hitler with potatoes, machine gunning with peanuts, and firing on Japan with pork and beef."

Increased food production and particularly more and larger Victory gardens dominates the 1943 4-H club program. At the recent biannual meeting of the national executive committee in Chicago, a goal of a million 4-H club gardens was set for the current year. In some instances the young farmers will take over the entire responsibility for the family garden produce. In other cases they will raise and tend their own gardens. This emphasis on the victory garden program as one of the most important phases in the year's activity is based on the fact that more and more responsibility for gardening on the nations' farms must be assumed by young people as the heavier jobs demand the attention of older and more experienced members of the family. The increased planting and resulting production which is expected will be an important contribution to the winning of the war.

Exceeding Last Year's 3,000,000 Bushels of Produce

By dealing in down-to-earth figures, 4-H members are confident that they will far overshadow the 3,000,000 bushels of produce raised in their gardens last year. Here are the specific figures they are shooting at. They know that the average fighting man eats, in addition to the potatoes, tomatoes, and onions mentioned, 10 pounds of beans and peas, 168 pounds of leafy green and yellow vegetables, 91 pounds of fresh fruits, and 105 pounds of citrus fruits. They have also figured out how much meat, poultry, and eggs a fighting man needs.

Some clubs are working specifically for members of their own club in service. Johnny Jones, for instance, has pledged himself to raise enough potatoes and onions for Sergeant Green out in the Pacific somewhere. Other club members have taken over the responsibility for Sergeant Green's beef, pork, milk, and eggs. Several Michigan 4-H clubs have figured out that a member can raise enough vegetables on a 28-by-50-foot plot to take care of a soldier for an entire year. If a member prefers to specialize he's told he can raise 75 bushels of corn, enough for 15 soldiers for a year, on one acre of ground. Although most of the 4-H members are in their teens, even the youngsters will be helping. The Happy Hoers Garden Club, ages from 9 to 14, are busy on their gardens near Wilmington, Mass.

City Youngsters Also Get Chance to Help

City and town youngsters will also get a chance to help out with the gardening. In Iowa, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Senior Victory Corps, and Junior Victory Corps, the latter composed of pupils in the fifth and sixth grades, are co-operating with the 200,000 rural youth in the garden program. A total of 500,000 high school boys and girls are expected to be enrolled in the Victory Farm Volunteers to help on the farms this coming summer and it is expected that a good share of them will be assigned to work in produce gardens.

Although food is their first goal this year, 4-H club members have not neglected other war activities. Four states, Illinois, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, already have raised enough money in each case to buy ambulances for the Army. One club in Union Parish, La., raised enough money for an Army ambulance and a peep through the sale of eggs to a local dehydrating plant. Just recently funds raised by 4-H members purchased about 800 used guns which were given to the Navy.

Collection and sale of scrap has been the chief source of revenue and will probably continue so for some time since the 4-H members are aiming at a goal of 3,000,000 tons of farm scrap by July. The boys and girls also raised money through penny suppers, making candles, turning over premium money won at county fairs, ice cream socials, and personal contributions.

To Change the Subject:

Wanted: A Good Name for a Great Highway ..... By Kate Archibald

Suggestions for an official name for the new Alaska Highway through Canada have just about literally "poured" into the press and to Members of Congress from the Territory, from western Canada and from the northern United States. One thing is plain—that the name "Alcan" is definitely unpopular in the Northland, and with the understanding that the name is not official and only a convenient trade name used by contractors, every effort is being made to "nip it in the bud" lest it become permanent.

The Alaska Weekly has collected editorial comments from Canadian papers where the name appears to be even more disfavored than in the States. One calls it a "poor name with a tinny sound," and another that it lacks the grandeur of the highway itself. One editorial makes the comment that "there is little danger that the public will accept so ugly a hybrid word; another that it lacks euphony; while a correspondent to a Victoria paper analyzes it as "a feeble attempt at being descriptive which is flat, insipid, and disappointing, due perhaps to the lack of a dominant consonant, the 'k' sound of the letter 'c' being almost lost by its position in the word."

No One Likes Alcan

It must be admitted that the names that continue to be submitted are not much better than the original, most of them being hybrids which combine "Alaska" with "Canada," typical combinations being "Canalaska," "Alacan," and "Canaska." A group of policemen in North Dakota after rejecting "at least a hundred" trial names chose "Lascadia."

Meanwhile the new road is instinctively called the "Alaska Highway" and communications ingenuously suggest "a name for the new Alaska Highway." Many suggestions have come in, especially from Canada, to name it permanently what it is called naturally.

To dwellers in the three West Coast States and in British Columbia, however, "Alaska Highway" has for years meant the road which they have envisioned and planned, leading directly from the Coast through British Columbia and Yukon into Alaska. A recent editorial was captioned, "Now, let us build the real Alaska Highway."

A compromise is suggested in that a proposed connection between the West Coast and the highway through Canada might still be a part of one Alaska Highway. Whichever way, no one likes "Alcan" which one editor declares is quite as unlovely a word as "ashcan."

Picture-Painting Names

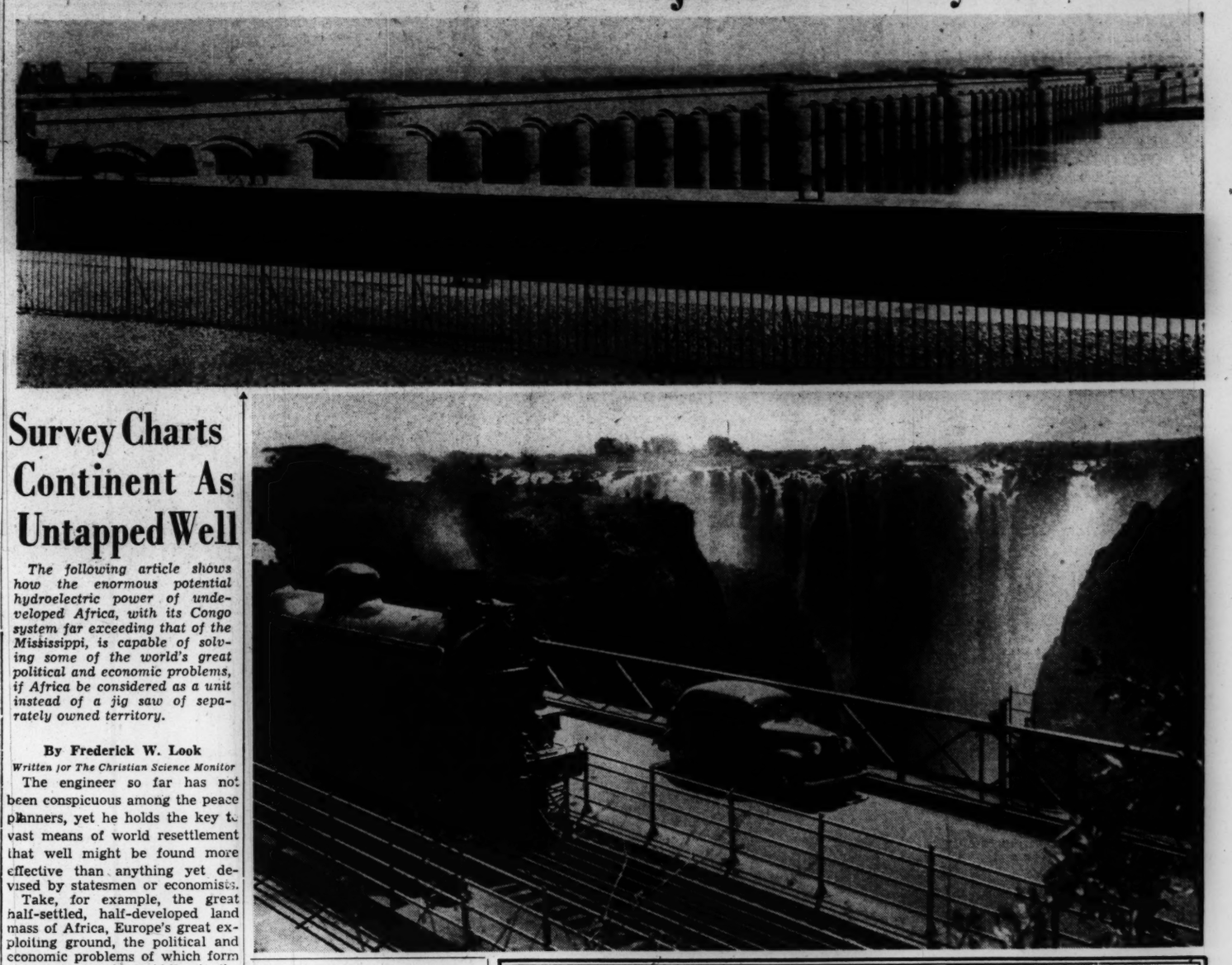
The aversion of Northlanders to the word is explained in looking over any list of place names in Alaska or the Yukon. These names may lack dignity and may be changed as the territories change status, but they are unstudied, natural, and meaningful. An illustration is found in a list of names recently issued by the Department of Interior giving names of locations where packers of salmon may be allowed to operate this season.

Litnikof Cove shows the Russian influence; Chatham and Prince William Sound, the English; Chignik, the Eskimo; and Metlakatla, the Indian. One of the big operators, Libby, McNeill & Libby, not an uninteresting name itself, operates this season, at Ekuk, Yakutat, Kegqiung, Taku, and Kenai.

The picture-painting names where canneries may operate are: Sunny Point, Hawk Inlet, Elfin Cove, Snag Point, Snug Harbor, Mountain Slough, King Cove, False Pass, Excursion Point, Icy Strait, and Squaw Harbor.

Compared with such names it is not difficult to see why "Alcan" is regarded with disfavor and described as "flat and tasteless."

Potential African Power Projected as Key in Peace



Survey Charts Continent As Untapped Well

The following article shows how the enormous potential hydroelectric power of undeveloped Africa, with its Congo system far exceeding that of the Mississippi, is capable of solving some of the world's great political and economic problems, if Africa be considered as a unit instead of a jig saw of separately owned territory.

By Frederick W. Look

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The engineer so far has not been conspicuous among the peace planners, yet he holds the key to vast means of world resettlement that well might be found more effective than anything yet devised by statesmen or economists.

Take, for example, the great half-settled, half-developed land mass of Africa, Europe's great exploiting ground, the political and economic problems of which form one of the toughest riddles in the world-reconstruction program.

The engineer, who refuses to have his range limited by the fact that British, French, Belgian, and Portuguese have all staked out large claims, takes in the Continent as a whole and immediately sees continental solutions that never come within the purview of the politician.

Supply Awaits Development

A well supply of water is waiting to be developed in Africa. Generated by this water power sufficient electricity can be produced to operate railroads, mines, factories, and farms in all parts of the continent.

So far, the tiniest fraction—only .08 per cent of Africa's potential water power—has been developed. The possibilities awaiting Africa, if the remainder of the water power be brought into use, almost beggars imagination.

The Continent of Africa, the second largest in the world, comprises 11,515,000 square miles, 22 per cent of the world's land surface, nearly four times the size of the United States.

It is a great elevated plateau which drops abruptly to the sea. From this sudden drop and from Africa's large rivers come the great concentration of available water power.

In tropical Africa, comprising a strip along the Gulf of Guinea, the entire Basin of the Congo, and the headquarters of the Nile, rainfall is abundant.

Africa has not developed any of its resources erroneously. Therefore, it can develop them on a basis of interrelationship around the entire Continent. The main necessity would be agreement between the several European powers concerned on such a project. It would entail a world organization of specialists in the various fields of industry, mining, agriculture, and engineering working in collaboration to develop the best continental plan for virgin Africa.

Hydroelectric Power Key

The key to this development would be hydroelectric power. According to a report of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, drawn up in 1940, the potential water power of Africa is 274,000,000 horsepower.

The world total is 672,000,000 horsepower.

Only 209,300 horsepower already has been developed in Africa. Consequently 273,790,700 horsepower awaits development.

These figures are based on the ordinary minimum stream flow. Storage reservoirs upstream can store the water during the rainy season for use during periods of low rainfall, doubling the amount of water power.

There are four main river systems, besides many smaller ones which rise on Africa's plateau. The four main systems are the Congo, Zambezi, the Niger, and the Nile.

The power from these four systems can be developed as one powerhouse in a superpower development to cover all Africa. In no other continent is such a complete continental superpower system, based almost entirely upon water power, possible.

A superpower system is a group of power houses so interconnected that electric power can be supplied to areas from more than one powerhouse. From each central powerhouse, lines can radiate for 350 miles in all directions, distributing power to railroads, mines, farms, and homes. Within 700 miles of each powerhouse, another powerhouse can be built with similar distribution lines. Although each powerhouse may act as a separate unit, it is able to use the power from adjoining stations in case of emergency, so that no area need ever lose its power.

This hydroelectric superpower system of Africa could be used to open up untold mineral resources still unexploited, build up industrial activity around them, work the electric-railway system without which the industries could not be established, conserve the soil for farming, extend irrigation to the dry areas of the North and the South, neutralize Africa's main climatic difficulties in homes and factories.

Let us examine Africa's sources of water power more in detail.

In the Congo River drainage area, including Belgian Congo and French Congo, there is 26.8 per cent of the world's supply, or 180,000,000 horsepower—in Belgian Congo 19.3 per cent and in French Congo 7.5 per cent.

In British colonies there is 3.5 per cent.

These figures indicate that the Belgian Congo is the key to the main water-power development of the future.

The Congo River drainage basin includes about 1,500,000 square miles, nearly all with abundant rainfall. Its tributaries—themselves large rivers—flow from their sources to the central basin of the Congo in a succession of rapids, falls, gorges, all of which favor the development of power.

3,000-Mile River

The Congo River is formed by the confluence of the Lufira and Lualaba Rivers in the Katanga district of the Belgian Congo. The Congo River proper is about 3,000 miles long and has a fall of about 3,000 feet in this distance. Its lower reaches are from 20 to 30 miles wide.

It is second to the Amazon in volume of discharge, the discharge being 2,000,000 cubic feet a second. The immense size of the Congo River can be seen by comparing it with the Amazon and Mississippi.

	River drainage area in sq. miles	Length miles of river	Mean discharge cu. ft. a second
Amazon	2,722,000 *	4,000	2,200,000
Congo	1,500,000	3,000	2,000,000
Miss., incl. Missouri	1,240,000	4,200	640,000

Stanley Falls, on the Middle Congo, consists of seven cataracts having a total fall of about 200 feet in 60 miles. Although the engineering problems involved may be difficult, from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 horsepower may be developed.

On the Lower Congo below Stanley Pool, there are 18 falls and rapids having a total drop of 500 feet in less than 90 miles; and just above tidewater, 10 more falls and rapids. Although the difficulties in construction may be great, 100,000,000 horsepower may be developed in these two stretches of river. In the Upper Congo River Basin in the last few years there has been some waterpower development for operating railroads and mines, one railroad already having been built from the West Coast to Tenga with branches to the northwest and south to tap the copper mines.

The second great river, the Zambezi, in Rhodesia has some large potential power sites at Victoria Falls, where the river falls abruptly about 350 feet. In a distance of 50 miles there is an additional fall of about 1,100 feet. The potential power of the falls and rapids has been estimated at about 750,000 horsepower at low water.

The third river, the Niger, drains French West Africa, flowing south through Nigeria and discharging into the Gulf of Guinea. In the Province of Nigeria and in the Cameroons, there is potential water power of 13,000,000 horsepower, with only 11,000 developed.

On the Nile River, in a stretch of about 1,800 miles between Khartoum and the Mediterranean, there is an aggregate fall of about 1,300 feet, including six concentrations sufficiently great to be called cataracts. The Assuan Dam was built at the first cataract, primarily to divert water for irrigation, but it affords a site, as yet undeveloped, capable of yielding 150,000 horsepower during the rainy season.

Eight lakes act as natural storage on the headwaters of the Nile, of the Niger, and of the Zambezi Rivers.

The large plateau of Africa covering almost the entire Continent with steep slopes near the coast permits this plateau to act as a natural storage basin from which all the rivers flow down steep slopes over falls, or rapids, to the sea. Thus nature has provided one great storage basin. It extends to a comparatively short distance from the coast, where it drops to lower elevation near the sea. In these lower elevations near the sea are located some of the largest power sites.

Nature has provided a natural setting in this plateau for unified development of Africa. Around the rim of Africa's plateau are the sites that can unite Africa is one electric superpower system that can bring unlimited progress to the entire continent. In the eastern part of Africa north of the Equator interconnection of transmission lines can be continued north along the Nile River to Alexandria on the Mediterranean. On the West Coast, this superpower system can connect power houses along the coast as far as Tunisia.

Between the Tunisia and Libya border and the Nile River, there is no hydro power reported. To complete this coastal circuit of the Africa superpower system it might be advisable to build steam plants, at Tobruk and Sirte to serve the North Coast of Libya and Egypt.

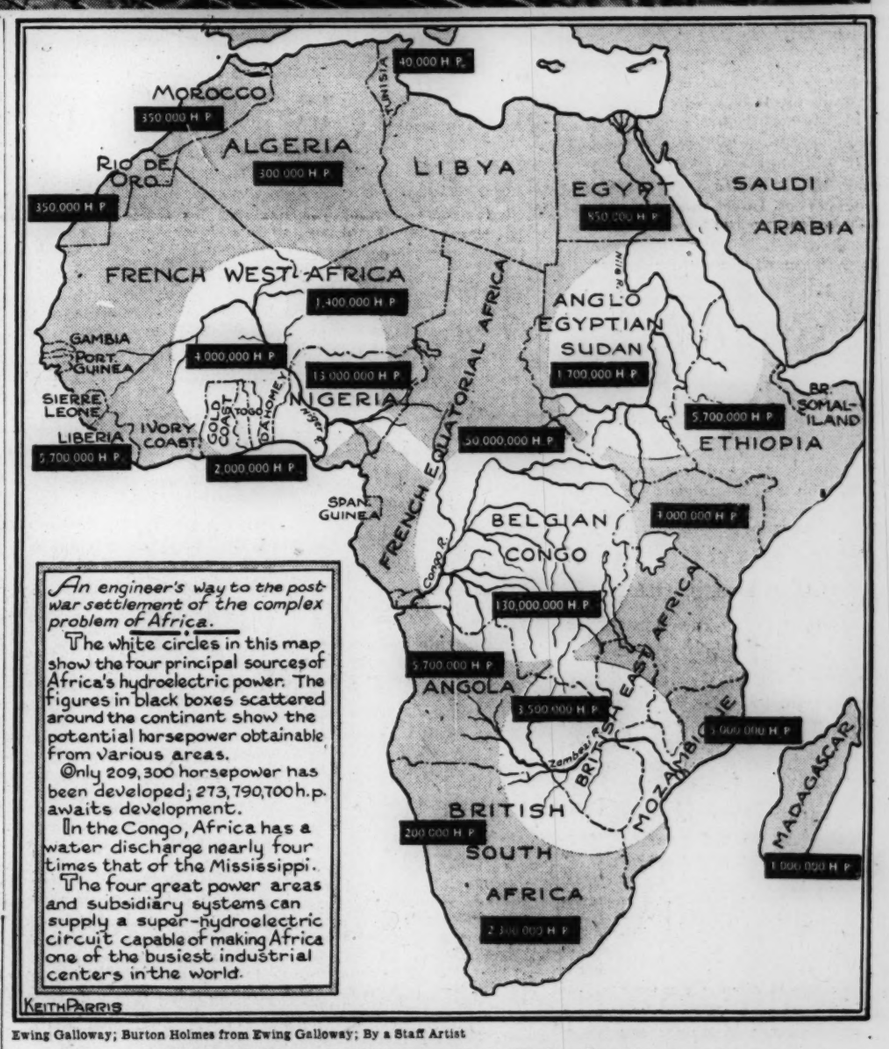
The coal needed would be imported from Europe provided no coal is found in Africa itself.

In the Katanga District of the Congo, there is being developed one of the large mining camps of the world. Copper ore is being mined in such a pure state that very little smelting is needed. Every known mineral has been found. The soil cover called "laterite" is a residual product of rock decay, having a high content in the oxides of iron and hydroxide of aluminum.

This expanding mining industry will require increasing power. Manufacturing plants will use great amounts of this power.

New electric railroads connecting the mines, factories, airports and seaports will need electricity.

Africa's water power is a world resource. It must be considered in its relationship to other world resources on other continents to arrive at the fullest utilization of this 274,000,000 horsepower of electric energy. By so doing it will be possible for this great land mass to be used not so much for the benefit of private interest and national government as for the universal advantage of all mankind.



Ewing Galloway; Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway; By a Staff Artist

Potential Fount of Tremendous Hydroelectric Power

Upper: The only one of Africa's great waterways which already is harnessed and converted into hydroelectric power—the great dam at Assuan. This dam, thrown across the Nile, catches the waters when in flood and makes them available for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Center: Glimpse of the famous Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia from the railway bridge. The Falls of the River Zambesi, which are more than twice the height of Niagara and greater in width, are capable of producing immense reserves of hydroelectric power. Lower: Map showing enormous extent of Africa's potential hydroelectric power.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Ingenuity, Aid To Outdoor Living

By Elizabeth Woolley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Elaborate furnishings for outdoor living are as unnecessary as costly foods at a picnic. Remembered charm is inherent in the arrangement of color and detail, the spirit of informality and the dash of individual inventiveness. Applause goes to the hostess who creates handiwork out of handicap and who looks over the building-wrecker's fence with an appraising eye.

To invent a tea table out of a wagon wheel is the achievement of just such a home enthusiast, who draws oh's and ah's from her neighbor as the ice-filled glasses whirl around on the plate-glass-covered spokes. But how simple to make, when you are invited in to look it over. The mounting (axle and wheel) is of tea-table height, with one end plunged into a nail keg of stiffening concrete below ground. Just an inch is left to be filled in later with colored gravel.

Easy to Make

The wheel goes on with its curve up, so that the plate of glass can be laid across the whole width and over the hub. The rim will be a little lower, but corks nailed to the rim will take up the difference. The glass cutter bores a hole in the center through which the spike is dropped into the hub. A cushion of felt, topped by a flat wooden disc painted to match the spokes, gives the job a workmanlike finish. The daring decorator will, of course, paint the spokes in many colors and will be entranced at the light and shade filtering down from the tree overhead and playing over the colors through the glass.

Because, of course, there ought to be a tree, or, failing that, afternoon shade cast by the house. The leisure chair group, although mobile, should have a home base near the food supply, the telephone, and shelter. This base is floor to the outdoor living-room and, unless you are seaworthy, the pitches and hollows should be leveled with designs of cobbles, bricks, or railway ties with appropriate groundwork underneath.

"You mean it isn't carpet enough merely to scatter furniture on the lawn?" asked an incredulous householder.

Other Simple Devices

"Not if you want the atmosphere of a living-room," answered the garden club member feelingly. "Before I enclosed my little patch of lawn with a two-foot brick border edged with annuals, my husband in his favorite chair just looked like a point in space."

Perhaps he would have preferred two sides of a vine-covered trellis as a wall, or a curved section of rustic fencing studded with roses. At any rate, he liked the idea of being sheltered, even as when children we imagined we were inside a house though we had simply drawn a line around ourselves on the dew-covered lawn. He was well satisfied, too, at the prospect of leaving the furniture out there overnight, covered with a tarpaulin, rather than tottering back to the porch with each piece. As a matter of fact, it was he who installed a hook and pulley device in the garage to hoist the chairs to the ceiling line for winter storage. He still thinks he should take out a patent on it.

But, in midseason, the whole family, having picked up ideas from neighbors, the shops and the magazines, decides that the furniture must be painted another color next year. (This is a booby trap, but we'll let it pass.) Possibly every color except white will be mentioned, yet white is both restful and sparkling. Two chairs of white, with blue or red contrasts in awning and cushions, will be consistent. Especially valuable is the awning paint, brought out this year to cover mildew stains and traces of escaped hot dogs. The trap in all this is that, after "passing both houses," action is vetoed by the liberal member who wants to junk the lot and buy new.

Non-priority, all-wood rustic furniture has advantages and is made by a talented group of young men who design chairs that are actually comfortable without cushions. Welcome in any surroundings, they are twice as restful when you realize that never will they require a coat of any color.

Sitting out of doors has only one drawback at certain seasons. That is the company of insects, both large and small. An electrical device, loaded to "liquidate" this enemy, is the low-glow coil that attracts the pests away from humankind. It is moderately successful during evening cook fests.

Planned or unplanned, outdoor living is here to stay and every aspect of it has its counterpart in the house itself. Walls, floor, furniture, fireplace, and finger bowl, all spring out in May, as if on an elastic band, and snap back under the roof in October.

By a Staff Photographer

(Upper left) An electric mosquito eliminator, light inside, allows a group about this rustic fireplace to eat and not be eaten. (Upper right) It is just a step from a workout with the vegetables to the vine-shaded lattice retreat above, where an awning on rollers affords weather protection if necessary. (Below) Not two jumps from the back door, and leaning toward a magnificent elm, this old chimney proves as useful outdoors, with its inviting fireplace, as it is indoors.

Gay Dishes Play Their Part

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Color plays an important rôle in our lives, whether we will it or not. Nowhere, perhaps, does it have a pleasanter effect than at our meals. Simple, everyday fare offers much more appeal if served in dishes chosen with an eye for their color. Food so served seems to have more flavor, too!

There is such variety in china, pottery, and glass to be found in the shops today. It is a simple matter, therefore, to have just the right dish at hand.

Take the breakfast grapefruit, for instance. Try serving it in blue or turquoise saucers and see what a difference it makes. Continuing with breakfast, how about using blue egg cups? Or if your eggs are scrambled, take down Great-grandmother's old blue platter and pour the golden mass on that. Corn bread, too, will appear to better advantage piled on a blue plate. And do you use any old glass for tomato juice, provided it's the right size? Try sparkling green glasses for a change and see how much more appetizing it looks and tastes; and if there is a sliver of lemon peel floating on top, the color scheme is the more enhanced. And orange juice is lovely in blue.

And if you want to add appeal to colorless foods, try serving them in yellow dishes, either plain or decorated. Macaroni and spaghetti both take to yellow. Green foods are nice with yellow, too—spinach, green beans, cucumbers, peas; while chocolate foods are equally effective against a yellow or a pale green background. Ovenware comes in such attractive colors now that you can bring your pie or casserole to the table in the dishes in which they are baked, and no apologies. One of our favorite baking dishes is a deep, blue Chinese bowl which we always use for baked yellow foods — cheese soufflé, scalloped corn, cauliflower with cheese sauce, etc.

Red foods, too, may be served attractively. Give them the right background and they are most decorative. Salmon, for instance, is enticing on a green platter, and strawberries and raspberries in green glass saucers.

Delicate desserts, such as ice cream and those made of gelatin should be served in dainty glasses to be most attractive. Pistachio ice cream, for example, finds pale amber glass a happy contrast; and orange sherbet looks scrumptious in either blue or green glass.

Ethel M. Eaton

Lingerie Buying Picks Up

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

"Business brief and nuttin' doin'" is a favorite expression down in the Carolinas, but it can hardly apply to the sudden spurt in lingerie sales which has hit shops here. The lingerie is "brief" in many instances, and it seems likely to become briefer as new wartime restrictions become realities, but there's plenty "doin'."

No longer the exclusive products of the legal profession, "briefs" have wandered into summer lingerie lines. Elastic-leg panties are brief; striped rayon, lace-trimmed panties are brief; one of the most popular sellers in pajamas, called "jamette," made of pink and white checked knitted rayon, is brief, besides being cool and packable; even the time spent in laundering lingerie is necessarily growing briefer with women and girls all busy in war work.

Knitted Garments Popular

This probably accounts for the increasing popularity of knitted rayon undergarments. You can depend on them to wash out easily and shake out nicely. While they are a bit more smooth and give your contours fewer wrinkles if they are ironed, they don't need to be. These knitted lingerie sets—slips, panties, gowns or pajamas—are more than ever in demand with the traveling public. You can twist these accommodating garments into unrecognizable wads and stuff them into unsuspected corners of your bags.

Perhaps some of the popularity of this type of undergarment comes from its wholehearted acceptance by women in the service. Many of them are wearing knitted underwear for the first time in their lives. They take to its easy give and easy laundering. Besides, much of the careful styling that was once lavished exclusively on the finest silk and satin lingerie is now being expended on rayons. Instead of baggy, poorly fitted garments, knitted rayons are now cut with style and figure-flattering lines. Trimming has been revised, and you will find careful detail in fagoting, scallops along the edges of panties and slips, and some skillfully placed ruffles on the dressier varieties.

Camisole Gowns

Nightgowns are available in several styles, in plain colors and prints. Many of them are sold with matching coats, priced, however, as separate units. "V" necklines and fitted midriffs are good old stand-by designs, but the newcomer that is running away with the show at the moment is the camisole gown. Slightly reminiscent of the gowns of the lovely Empress Josephine with their short, fulled waists, these nightgowns have adjustable drawstrings.

Much of this knitted lingerie is white. These white rayons, it is believed that the reaction of women in war work and industry will likely set a trend toward all sorts of bright undergarments. If this proves the case—watch out! Even the old red flannels may have to look to their laurels.

Paper Steps Up to Serve New Wartime Uses

By Janice Griffiths
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paper is emerging as a veritable household saver under pressure of wartime shortages. No longer hiding its light under a bushel, it is giving an extraordinary performance for the benefit of harried housewife and hurried defense worker.

A look into any present-day household illustrates the many new missions which the paper and pulp industry is fulfilling today. A new kitchen stove is constructed with back and sides of paper, an accomplishment which conserves approximately 100 pounds of metal. A boon to the housewife is a paper baking receptacle which will neither burn, leak, nor break, and is so inexpensive that it can be thrown away after use without a qualm.

The housewife's sanitary disposal problem is solved by an attractive paper garbage can, rendered practical by a chemical treatment using starch as an adhesive and small quantities of formaldehyde. Also water-resistant "aqualized" paper bags which get stronger when soaked are used to pack fruits and vegetables. And it's paper to the rescue again for such essentials as grease-proof aprons and brightly colored dustpans, making life simpler for Mrs. America and keeping her from feeling the priority pinch.

Experimentation by the paper and pulp industry is bringing forth fresh miracles every day. Fortunately, paper and pulp are derived from a potentially inexhaustible source—trees—the only self-replenishing natural resource. Just as the theories that caused paper to be considered impractical as a substitute for metals are being eliminated by research, so the "depletion theory" is being routed by the timber industry with its progressive program of selective cutting and harvesting of trees. There is no limit to the advances that can be expected toward better living as these vast forest resources are freed for consumer use.

Another notable wartime development is the paper alarm clock, which promises to fill a great need in the lives of stenographers, housewives, and defense workers. This new "Victory" clock will save 414 pounds of steel and 387 pounds of brass per thousand clocks, it is estimated, and makes it possible for everyone to know what time it is. A sample clock has modernistic moldings and a square face, with metal "innards" and a molded, impregnated pulp case. Its ring is guaranteed to get results from the most indifferent late sleeper, while its price is far from prohibitive, being less than $2.

Not to be ignored is the toilet shelf where paper articles are turning up in increasing numbers. Tooth-paste tubes, lipstick containers and even compacts are being made of paper. Besides being attractive and inexpensive, these items represent no drain on the country's natural resources, for turning wood into paper provides an economic use for many trees that otherwise would go to waste.

Many wartime developments in paper and pulp products will not be available for civilian use until after the war, but have already marked their place in the peacetime picture. One startling innovation is a processed paper raincoat which is presently being used by the Commandos, and will be on the market for the ladies as soon as military exigencies permit.

Love Goes Into Nursery Designs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps there is no greater joy in decorating than furnishing a baby's room. By any other name it would still be a "lovesome" task. After a child has outgrown his ruffled and ribboned bassinet, other colors than the traditional pink and blue can be introduced into the nursery. You can use the deep and hearty tones found in nursery books. In fact, the room of a toddling, preschool child can provide entertainment with pictures. The decorations can be easily scrubbed. And here are three ideas for such inexpensive alterations.

An unpainted folding screen of plaster board or plywood can be had for about two dollars in department or hardware stores. Go over it with fine sandpaper to make the surface smooth. Then cut out pictures from an old or new book of nursery rhymes. These can be grouped by subject on each panel of the screen or in any manner your fancy dictates. On a three-panel screen you will have six surfaces to decorate. Then glue the pictures. When dry, cover the screen with a coat of shellac. The pictures will amuse and instruct a child tucked into bed. And the screen can be wiped clean of fingerprints without any trouble.

Later on when your child has the creative urge to draw his own pictures, the folding screen will provide a wonderful place to display his work. You can leave one side or one panel bare of pictures and put up several small headless nails. The handwork he brings home from kindergarten can be hung up here. Such tactics may discourage drawing on your wallpaper. And most surely it will give him great satisfaction and pride in his own efforts.

Another idea is to cut plaster board or plywood the size of picture frames. Paint a narrow border around the edges to simulate a frame. For this you can select a color that is part of your decorative scheme or repeat a color in the pictures you plan to use. Again, you glue on inexpensive illustrations from a child's book. Go over the whole picture with shellac. Then attach screw eyes or mirror plates to the back for easy hanging. The pictures can be hung in a low row, like a dado, around the room. Then while lying in bed or dressing, a child can recite the rhyme each picture suggests.

When a baby begins to toddle, he is apt to leave his toys scattered over the floor. Neatness and decoration can be provided if you build a narrow shelf across one side of the room about two feet above the floor. It can be painted the color of the woodwork. Here a child can arrange his trucks and blocks and dolls in a neat, bright row. You can sit on the shelf to dress him. And later it can have many uses, such as holding books and plants.

S. S. P.

Flowers Grow Into Dress-Up Earrings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You can't keep a creative artist down. Louise Bernhardt, lovely blonde mezzo soprano of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, made good use of an unexpected interlude in a concert tour to devise some charming earrings.

Unable to sing for a few weeks, she decided it would be fun to keep her fingers busy anyway, so she thought up the idea of making flower earrings. Tumbling a collection of gay artificial flowers into her lap one day, she tried them this way and that. Finally she found what she wanted. She would take whatever flower anyone wanted—violets, daisies, rosebuds, pansies—and by ingeniously fastening them to earring screws made of clear lucite (a substance practically priority-free) concoct a variety of delightfully different earrings. These would accent or complement any costume.

Miss Bernhardt and her partner, Lyn Collins, began their business March 5. Today their earrings are in practically every department store in the country. One more instance of a hobby yielding profit.

With her flower earrings launched on their road to success, Louise Bernhardt turned again to her singing. Her first commitment was for a USO tour to sing for the boys in the armed forces. She is particularly popular with the sailors from the Richelieu because of her repertoire of French songs.

B. K. S. F.

BABY DIET HINTS

Ever think of giving baby a change by serving Gerber's Custard Pudding? Contains milk, sugar, cream, arrowroot, starch, salt, vanilla and eggs. Because of the greater value of egg yolk in infant feeding, there is more than two and a half times as much egg yolks as whites. Gerber's Custard Pudding is highly nourishing, and how baby will appreciate the change!

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Loss of Mediterranean Tremendous Blow to Axis

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The African campaign has cost the Axis more than Rommel's legend and an army.

It has deprived the enemy of his principal transportation lines in Southern Europe. Hitler and Mussolini no longer can maintain maritime communications in the Mediterranean, the mobility of their armies is curtailed, their supply system imperilled.

Allied raiders swarming from Middle East bases over the Aegean and Ionian Seas are searching in vain for Axis convoys, fast merchantmen and tankers which hitherto carried a steady flow of supplies from Black Sea ports and from Salonika. For more than three weeks, day after day, Cairo has reported the sinking of Axis schooners and other sailing vessels along the shores of continental Greece, in the Aegean archipelago and off the southern coast of Italy. Mussolini's Merchant Marine actually has been driven from the seas.

The shortage of Axis tonnage must be very great if, as described in Cairo communiqués, Rumanian oil is being carried in sailing vessels around, the Balkan peninsula into the Adriatic.

According to the British Admiralty's careful communiqués the entire Italian merchant fleet has been sent either into sheltered docks and harbors for repair or to the bottom of the sea.

Italian Ship Losses

From Italy's entry into the war up to February, 1943, the United Nations sank, captured or damaged more than 4,000,000 tons of Italian shipping. In 1940 Italy's whole Merchant Marine, including every vessel of more than one hundred tons, aggregated only 3,404,800 tons gross. The Admiralty does not specify how much Italian shipping has been destroyed and how much damaged, but since its figure is larger than the total tonnage under Italian registry, Italy's repair yards must have had a busy time putting damaged vessels back to sea.

The total sunk is probably around 2,500,000 gross tons. In May, 1942, Alexandria reported that 1,273,000 gross tons of Italian shipping had been sunk since the beginning of the war—a monthly average of about 50,000 tons. This average has been doubled almost since January, 1943.

Up to the battle of El Alamein at least 530 Italian merchant ships must have been destroyed. Since then, according to an Admiralty communiqué of May 22, British naval forces alone sunk 153 of the enemy's Mediterranean supply ships. Altogether Italy seems to have lost more than 700 of its 1,227 vessels listed at the beginning of the war.

The remaining 500 ships are either small vessels of less than 300 tons, of which Italy had 315 when the war started, or ships repeatedly repaired. Only very few of Italy's larger supply ships have escaped unscathed.

French Vessels Captured

The French Mediterranean Merchant Marine, which has been Mussolini's principal shipping asset, counts no longer. About 300,000 gross tons of French shipping were captured by the Allies in North African ports, and 625,000 gross tons of merchant vessels belonging to "Axis satellites" were sunk, captured, or damaged in the Mediterranean up to February, 1943. These must have been the vessels chartered to Mussolini by Pierre Laval.

The Axis did not capture any substantial amount of tonnage in the Mediterranean. Almost the entire Greek merchant fleet of roughly 1,800,000 tons gross escaped. The remainder, as well as those Yugoslav ships which were unable to leave the Adriatic, were destroyed. Less than 100,000 tons gross are believed to have been returned to service by the Axis. The Rumanian and Bulgarian merchant fleets are unimportant. Their best ocean-going tonnage had been chartered to the Allies before the two countries joined the Axis.

The only neutral from whom the Axis is reported to have chartered a few ships for service in the Mediterranean is Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Spain, however, is badly in need of its own Merchant Marine, and the approximately 80,000 tons which it contributed to Mussolini's shipping pool are but a drop in the bucket.

Axis shipping losses in the Mediterranean cannot be replaced. Italy's yards had less than 130,000 tons on the ways when the war started. Its shipbuilding industry and repair docks in Genoa and Naples are a shambles. Leghorn (Livorno), the only remaining commercial shipbuilding center on the western coast of the peninsula, was bombed heavily by United States air forces in May.

The only Italian yards of any importance which remain intact are at Trieste, Monfalcone, and Fiume, in the northern corner of the Adriatic Sea.

Although production has been stepped up, they have launched less tonnage in 1942 than the Allies destroyed in the last two weeks of the North African campaign. Today Italy's Adriatic ports can hardly cope with the pressure of repairs.

French shipbuilding in the Mediterranean was stopped by the defeat. The one important vessel built since June, 1940, is the 4,700-deadweight-ton collier Paul de Rousiers, which was launched in May, 1941, in the heyday of Vichy's collaboration with Berlin at Port-de-Bouc, near Marseille. Whatever the Nazis may have done since November to re-activate the Mediterranean yards of France, their total annual production will be considerably smaller than that of Trieste. Larger ships, in the absence of standardized assembling and welding methods, could not be completed before the middle of next year.

The balance is disastrous for the Axis. Italy's railroads cannot handle the traffic hitherto served by coastal shipping. Before the war when the Apennine peninsula still received most of its coal and ore imports by sea, slightly more merchandise was loaded and discharged in Italian ports than the total freight carried by rail. In 1941-42 the traffic burden of Italy's railroads already had increased by almost 50 per cent as compared to 1938-39.

Rail Connections Weak

Even if a further increase were possible, the fact remains that many Italian cities lack adequate rail connections.

Only in the Adriatic could the Axis still find tonnage which has not yet been affected by the war. The Adriatic sealanes, however, have become of vital importance for Italy's system of supply. Industrial raw materials from Germany are reaching the Apennine peninsula more and more through the raid-free eastern gateway of Trieste, whence they are distributed by ship along the coast.

By way of the Adriatic Italy also receives Rumanian, Albanian and Yugoslavian oil, Yugoslavian ore and Bulgarian agricultural products. Despite considerable traffic strain Mussolini has kept only the strict minimum of tonnage in the Adriatic.

The staggering losses which Allied superior air power is inflicting upon Italy's indispensable shipping services in the Tyrrhenian Sea between the mainland and the islands of Sardinia, Sicily, Corsica and Elba have compelled Mussolini to draw so heavily upon these remnants of Italy's merchant fleet that the ensuing transportation crisis might spell the doom of Fascist Italy.

Never before has a great seafaring nation faced a similar catastrophe. Only four years ago Italy's fast and modern vessels made deep inroads into Great Britain's maritime trade. Italian ships competed with British Empire lines on the route from South Africa to London; on the route to India and Japan the Italians had gained a large share of the traffic hitherto served by British, Dutch and Japanese; on the south Atlantic the Italian flag was becoming increasingly important, and today, after three years of war, Italy which depends as much upon shipping as England and Japan has to rely upon schooners to carry indispensable supplies.

Military Situation

The situation is even more serious from a point of view of military transportation. The "soft underbelly of the Axis" as Prime Minister Winston Churchill has called Axis Europe's southern coasts consists of two peninsulas and three vast bays—the Aegean, the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian Seas. In the south, maritime communications from one end of "Fortress Europe" to another are more than a thousand miles shorter than the land route.

On the northern shore of the continent Hitler has a dense network of railroads and highways over which troops and equipment can be shifted at a moment's notice from one point to another over the shortest distance. In the Mediterranean theater of war every one of the two peninsulas, as well as the coast of France, requires a separate system of defense. Without a bridge of ships across the separating sealanes they are connected only by a few very long and tenuous land routes.

The Balkan peninsula with its poor system of transportation has no continuous coastal railroads. In the absence of an adequate reserve, shipping military communications between Italy and France hinge upon one vulnerable coastal railway and the rail line through the Mont-Cenis which leads into the valley of the Rhone and regains the Mediterranean by a detour of several hundred miles.

War Communications

Military communications between the center and the south of the Appennine and the Balkan peninsulas depend almost entirely upon shipping routes across the Ardiatic and Aegean Sea. The railroads between Trieste and Yugoslavia are Italy's principal connection with its European Axis partners; they carry most of the materials without which Italy is bound to drop out of the war; they cannot at the same time rush an important army into the Balkans. Communications from northern Yugoslavia into the south of the Balkan peninsula have been cut frequently by guerrillas.

The almost complete obliteration of Axis Mediterranean shipping will be felt intensely in the coming winter when the Danube will be closed by ice. During the last two winters Germany partly compensated the seasonal traffic stoppage on this vital route by shipping large quantities of oil, agricultural products and minerals from the Black Sea through the Bosphorus and around Greece to Trieste in the Adriatic. Much of Germany's trade with Turkey traveled by sea. This winter, even if Italy should still be in the war, the Axis will not have the necessary tonnage.

As Allied air and naval bases are strengthened and inter-connected all along the northern shore of Africa, the few steamers and motor vessels which Mussolini is still trying to protect will soon be out of action. Modern Italy cannot be saved by schooners.

Washington Club Moving Toward All-Time Attendance High for Capital City

Bluege Is in Line For Manager of Year Award

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For the rest of this week the Fenway Park attraction is the surprise club of the American League. A poor seventh a year ago under Bucky Harris, this latest Clark Griffith-Ossie Bluege edition of the Washington Senators was within a single game of the pace-setting New York Yankees as it opened against the Red Sox this afternoon. When The Sporting News gets around to making its annual "Manager of the Year" award, Bluege will deserve sound consideration.

The magnitude of the improved Senatorial pace is apparent after a check of 1942 standings. Early today the visitors had 24 victories, 18 defeats, at the approximate close of the seven-week mark. A year ago the 24th win escaped Harris until the end of the 10th week. In other words, this Bluege-piloted outfit is three weeks ahead of the schedule set in April by its critics.

Club Drawing

The most gratifying chapter of the Washington story, from the standpoint of the front office, is the club's magnetic appeal at the gate. In 21 home dates at Griffith Stadium it has attracted more than 250,000 baseball-hungry customers—four times going over the 20,000 mark. The top was 32,000 to a double-header with the Yankees. Thirteen times the "draw" has been over 10,000.

Washington's record year in home attendance was set in 1925 at 817,000, at a time when the population of the nation's Capital was about 400,000. Last season, with war workers flooding into the city, the draw for the year was 403,000. Now, with more than 1,000,000 persons jammed along the banks of the Potomac, Griffith looks for a new all-time high, and probably will get it.

With 250,000-plus already taken in and 50 more games to be played at Griffith Stadium—13 of them at night—the Senators should run close to the 1,000,000 mark, providing they can stay somewhere near the top of the league.

Strong Outfield

And, it looks as if they can. Bluege's pitching has been as good as there is in the circuit, with only mediocre support from the offense. This is surprising, as it was supposed in the beginning that the real power of the club would be concentrated in the outfield, where Bob Johnson, Stan Spence and George Case romp. The 1942 averages of this trio were as follows: Johnson .291, Spence .323, and Case .320, with a combined total of 202 runs batted in.

However, the Senators came here with just one .300 hitter, and he a mere part-time performer. He was Gene Moore, a familiar face in these parts, and his mark was .302. High among the regulars was Case at .282. George, incidentally, had lost his base stealing lead to Stirnweiss of the Yankees. The tally early today was nine for the Yankee, eight for the Senator. But the season is young.

Ball players and critics who play hunches, go strong for this Washington club. There is a reason. Griffith appointed Bucky Harris to his first boy-managerial seat in '24 and the club won the pennant. "Griff" did it again in '33, with Joe Cronin the central figure, and the result was another flag. Now we have Bluege in the driver's seat. Can he duplicate the tricks of Harris and Cronin?

Speaking of Cronin, no man in the league has more respect for Bluege as a baseball man and a gentleman than the manager of the Red Sox. Joe and Ossie played beside each other in '33, and the Boston pilot has been one of those who always maintained that Bluege was a greatly underrated operator.

* * *

Briefs . . . Because Friday is an open date at Fenway, tomorrow will be Ladies' Day . . . The Red Sox will play an exhibition at the Norfolk, Va., Naval training station on July 19, with Dom Di Maggio and Charley Wagner in the Navy lineup . . . The Sox won their game at Quonset yesterday, 8-2, before close to 4,000 Navy men . . . The Braves go back to work at Ebbets Field today, a twilight game . . . Alex Kampouris, who has been around considerably and who started the season at Brooklyn, is with the Senators . . . Young Frank Shellenback, pitching for Boston College High, won his game yesterday in the Eastern State schoolboy tournament.

Warmerdam Will Defend Vault Title

While Gunder Haegg, Sweden's great record-breaker, settled himself yesterday in his northwoods training site at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., where he will have plenty of forest to run through, Daniel J. Ferris, Director of the National A. A. U. championships, settled down to the business of rounding up domestic talent for the country's No. 1 track meet to be held for the benefit of the Army Air Forces Aid Society at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island, June 19-20.

Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam, stationed at the Del Monte, California, Navy Pre-Flight School, advised Ferris yesterday that he had obtained leave from his commanding officer and will defend his pole vaulting title that he has won four times in five years, the last three in a row.

Spotlight Stealer

The world's greatest runner will have to do something extra fancy in the 1,500 meters or 5,000 meters (he will decide his distance early next week) to steal the spotlight from the world's greatest vaulter, for Ensign Warmerdam is a confirmed spotlight stealer. The world's only 15-footer, who has now cleared that height or better 37 times in competition since April 13, 1940, will be in prime condition for his specialty.

To his ever-growing list of 15-foot vaults, Warmerdam added seven performances, including a best-of-all-time flight of 15ft. 8½in., during his indoor campaign. And in his three outdoor meets in the last month, Warmerdam soared 15ft. 2½in. in the Modesto Relays May 15, 15ft. ½in. in the Fresno Relays, May 22, and 15ft. 1¾in. in the Pacific Association A. A. U. championships at Berkeley, May 29.

In every meet this year Warmerdam has tried for a new world record, shooting at 15ft. 9in. and 15ft. 10in. His outdoor record is 15ft. 7¾in. He undoubtedly will try for a new ceiling at Randall's Island, for he is the most consistent record-breaker of all time. In the National championships last year he set an A. A. U. championship mark of 15ft. 2½in.

Faces the Best

Although Warmerdam is considered out of this world so far as serious competition is concerned, he will face the best vaulters in the world. Already entered against him are Lieut. Dick Ganslen, ex-Columbia star, now of the U. S. Army Signal Corps at Camp Crowder, Mo., who cleared 14ft. ½in. in the Drake Relays; Jack DeField of Minnesota, the National Collegiate and Big Ten champion, who was runner-up to Warmerdam last year with his best leap of 14ft. 4in.; Pvt. A. Richmond Morcom of New Hampshire, the Intercollegiate 4-A champion and record-holder, another 14:4 vaulter; and little Irving Moore of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, a 14-foot protégé of Warmerdam's. These are all the 14-footers around.

Among the many other entries received yesterday by Ferris were Walter T. Galliford, Marine Corps, stationed at Alexandria, former Virginia sprint champion; Tom East, sprinter from the Frankford Arsenal; Clem and George Furey, 400-and 800-meter runners from Colgate; Dave Bolen, 400 meters, from Southern University, Scottsville, La.; Herman Signore, javelin, and Bob Arnold, discus, from Temple University; Apprentice Seaman Bob Lowther, stationed at Dickinson College, who entered the javelin, hop-step-jump, and pole vault.

Former Star Teaches Spars

U. S. Coast Guard

Future Officers Learn About Rafts

Ensign Babe Young, former first baseman and outfielder for the New York Giants, gives a few pointers on life rafts to SPAR cadets at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. The girls include, left to right: Martha McCool of Gary, Ind.; Leila G. Leverette, Eatonton, Ga.; Jane Essick, Los Angeles, and Helen D. Darland, also of Los Angeles.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Greenie's Room at Fenway

Win Green, the Red Sox trainer, was holding court in his room in the clubhouse at Fenway Park. A baseball writer arrived on the scene, evidently in the midst of a discussion.

"You don't think, then, that a ball player is out of shape if he can't run out a three-base hit without almost collapsing on third base?" Greenie was asking anyone who cared to answer.

"Not a pitcher," said Oscar Judd, who happens to be one himself.

The discussion, obviously, was over the fact that hurlers often get winded when called upon to run the bases, and Greenie, taking the side critics have often taken, was giving the boys a sort of fatherly lecture.

"I'm not necessarily talking about pitchers," Win continued. "I've seen plenty of infielders and outfielders practically stumble into third base at the end of a triple."

About Runners

"Let me ask you this," said Ted Hughson. "Have you ever seen a championship runner—say, for example, a quarter miler—run a good race? You know he probably trained for weeks getting ready for that one race. Yet, he was panting plenty after he had run it."

"I've seen sprinters go no more than 50 yards in high and be stumbling around after it was over," put in Roy Partee. "If a man is down too fine, he can't run his best race, or play his best game."

"All right," said Greenie. "But by the same rule a man can't play his best game if he hasn't had enough work . . . enough conditioning. And I say that a large percentage of ball players in the big leagues are not in shape."

"Well, we didn't have any spring training to speak of," said Jim Tabor. "Remember that."

"Sure, I know," said Win. "But I'm not talking about this year in particular. I mean any year. A ball player may get into shape in the spring when the club goes South, but I maintain he doesn't stay in shape."

"Well, are you in shape?" shouted Johnny Peacock from the other room. The gang laughed.

"I'm not supposed to be," answered Greenie, grinning.

"Did you ever look at it this way?" asked Al Simmons, looking up from his newspaper. "If it's 90 feet between the bases, a man has to run 90 yards to reach third base, doesn't he? All right. And how does he run those 90 yards? He runs them at top speed, doesn't he? Sure he does. Then why can't he stand on the bag and catch his breath when he gets there? That's no disgrace."

Loses Power

"I'd say that shows better spirit in a ball player when he runs around the bases so hard that it gets him 'down,'" said Pete Fox. "That's better than loafing, isn't it?"

"But I still say that if he were in good shape, he could run them at top speed and not get winded," Greenie insisted.

"I don't agree," said Tony Lupien. "What may be good condition for one athlete, isn't necessarily good condition for another. In other words, a ball player doesn't train himself the same as a runner would. A ball player loses his power at bat when he's down too fine. When he's over-trained he's tense at the plate, and he can't get loose no matter what he tries. That's why some men, coming back after a layoff, hit the ball all over the place the first time out. They're relaxed, although perhaps not in as good shape as before the layoff."

"That sounds sensible to me," said Joe Dobson. "But, then, I didn't get to college."

"You don't have to go to college to know that," said Lupien.

"Well, do you give up?" Judd asked Green.

"Sure, he concedes," said Simmons.

"I give up, but I don't concede," said Green. "Wait until I can find some moral support."

But before Greenie could find that support, the bell rang and the Red Sox filed back through the tunnel and onto the field for the start of infield practice.

"You see," said Win, "they start something and then leave me before I can talk them out of it."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jimmy Dykes, manager of Chicago White Sox, fined $250 for stalling tactics in second game of doubleheader at Boston on previous Sunday.

Three Years Ago

Lawson Little fired 70 at Cleveland and won national open golf title play-off by three strokes from Gene Sarazen.

Five Years Ago

Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., pro, and Jimmie Hines, New York open champion, tied at one-under-par 70's for first round lead in U. S. open tourney at Denver.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	23	15	.605	
Washington	24	18	.571	1
Detroit	20	19	.513	3½
Philadelphia	22	21	.512	3½
Chicago	17	18	.486	4½
Cleveland	20	22	.476	5
Boston	20	23	.465	5½
St. Louis	13	23	.361	9

Results June 8

No games scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	26	14	.650	
Brooklyn	29	17	.630	
Pittsburgh	22	19	.537	4½
Cincinnati	21	19	.585	5
Boston	17	19	.472	7
Philadelphia	18	22	.450	8
New York	16	27	.372	11½
Chicago	15	27	.357	12

Results June 8

No games scheduled.

Far West to Play Football But Quality Is Uncertain

(Second of a series dealing with prospects for intercollegiate football this fall)

SAN FRANCISCO June 9 (AP)—College football will be played in the Far West next fall, save for a National emergency, but the quality, quantity, and whether it will even approach the "big business" aspect of the past is as indefinite now as the algebraic symbol "X."

Discussed but yet to be acted upon is the possible geographical partitioning of the 10-school Pacific Coast Conference, one of the major leagues in the country's gridiron activity.

Conference Meeting

This problem will be threshed out next Monday and Tuesday at the Conference meeting in San Francisco. Graduate managers of the four California universities—California, Southern California, Stanford, and California at Los Angeles—have proposed the North-South Division. The northern schools oppose the idea, mainly from a financial standpoint.

The important money games, with few exceptions, take place in the southern end of the circuit. If the split is conceived, the four California members plan a home-and-home series with each other, the California-Stanford classic excepted, and would pad out their schedule with strong independent colleges and service teams.

The theory is that transportation difficulties will be reduced considerably. This is disputed by the northern schools who point out that while the mileage north is slightly greater than south, either trip entails an overnight ride.

There will be some playing talent at practically every school. How much depends on the extent of war service calls before September.

The Universities of Southern California, California, and Washington appear to be in the most favorable spots—designated for Navy training programs. Washington, for instance, expects 1,300 men from this windfall. Southern California has the nucleus for an outstanding team. First stringers from last year's squad expected to be on hand include Halfbacks Mickey McArdle, Howard Callanan and Johnny Evans; Ralph Heywood, end, and Dick Jamison, tackle. They're Marine Reserves, with chances to finish.

Washington's Navy set-up brings crack Halfbacks Sam Robinson and Bob Erickson into the picture along with three other 1942 regulars and promising reserves. California had a spring turnout of 75-100.

The western Rose Bowl representative of last New Year's Day, University of California at Los Angeles, is practically certain of George Phillips, fullback with 4-F draft classification, and two other first string men. Oregon State College is counting on one returning letterman and the use of 17-year-olds. Oregon likewise has a veteran letterman, Bob Koch, in the Navy Specialist class, and a 17-year-old tackle.

Stanford's outlook is bleak, with a 4-F fullback and a 17-year-old, both newcomers, as the only certainties. Things are bleaker at Washington State College, where one 4-F was on hand at the last check and still darker at the Universities of Idaho and Montana, where apparently it is now impossible to flush out a whole, ablebodied player. Montana, in fact, hasn't even a coach.

Gonzaga Out

Of all the schools within the Class A or B football range, only one, Gonzaga of Spokane, definitely is out of football. However, Gonzaga gave it up as far back as before the 1942 season.

St. Mary's, Santa Clara, Loyola, and University of San Francisco are making plans to play. So is the University of Nevada. Amos Alonzo Stagg said he would field a team at the College of the Pacific if he could find 11 players.

University of Arizona will carry on although the State's two teacher's colleges, Flagstaff and Tempe, have quit for the duration. University of Portland and Willamette, strong minor leaguers in the state of Oregon, will be represented on the gridiron if at all possible.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Don't know who rounded up the bidders for that war bond auction of baseball players yesterday, but there was so much Brooklyn money in the place that the buyers from across the river were even bidding for the Giants before the finish . . . When they put the first bunch of Horace Stoneham's hired hands on the block, though, one fellow arose and solemnly announced, "The Brooklyn Junior Chamber of Commerce bids 25 cents for the entire Giant team" . . . And the first time someone offered a million for a player, the nonbuying specators at one table emptied their pockets and found they had less than ten dollars among them . . . Elsie the Cow bought Bobo Newsom, for $3,375,000 and the company publicity man promptly sent him a wire. "For years I have been giving plenty of milk and cream and now for the first time I have a pitcher of my own. Elsie."

* * *

Charley Parker, the kid sprinter from Texas, won't be able to run in the A. A. U. championships, but his entry inspired another kid to make a try . . . Just after Parker announced he's run only for the senior title, Dan Ferris received a letter from T. J. McGuire of St. Louis, who said he wasn't as ambitious as Charley so he'd like to race in the Junior 880. His best time is just under two minutes, which won't win any medals . . . Temple U. is planning to expand its co-ed sports program now that most of the boys are gone and you may se the gals playing soccer and touch football . . . Jimy Conzelman's explanation of the Browns being in the American League cellar: "We're just setting up a mousetrap play."

* * *

Lieut. Joe Kilgrow, former Alabama halfback, received his commission in the field for "outstanding leadership displayed under fire in New Guinea." In one Jap raid Kilgrow's anti-aircraft platoon accounted for four Zeros. . . . Ensign Johnny Roberts, Kilgrow's teammate on the 1937 Alabama team, is missing in action in the Pacific. He was a Navy flier. . . . Lieut. Johnny Miller, head swimming coach at the North Carolina Navy PreFlight School, has figured out that cadets at Chapel Hill received $116,735 worth of free swimming lessons in a little over a year. There were 1,216 who couldn't swim when they reported. . . . Two Waacs, Sally Quigley of Farmington, Conn., and Edith DeWitt of Aberdeen, Wash., reached the quarter-finals of the Fort Sheridan, Ill., tennis tournament competing against the men.

Arrival of Gunder Haegg Stirs Memories of Nurmi

NEW YORK (AP)—Gunder Haegg is here to run, and let us hope he does not run into the difficulties encountered by Paavo Nurmi when the Flying Finn came to this country some 18 years ago. It was practically an obstacle race from beginning to end, with Paavo-the-Great suspended so often he was almost a human chandelier.

He was suspended for not appearing for meets. He was suspended for appearing in meets, when it was charged his expenses were too expensive. He was suspended for this and for that, and between suspensions, and sometimes during them, he continued his astounding career of record breaking.

He had arrived in New York in December, 1924, and in his first public appearance he shattered records for the mile, and the 1,500 meter and 5,000 meter events in the Finnish-American Games.

Scramble Among Promoters

The first hint that trouble was in the offing was the scramble among promoters for his services and the necessity of untangling some of the situations developing from an over-ambitious schedule. In one instance he was booked to run in rival meets at Buffalo on successive nights.

It was not long before rumors were floating around that Paavo and his expenses were running neck and neck. That is, both were setting records. His manager, the late Hugo Quist, hotly denied the expenses charge, saying Nurmi got absolutely nothing for his services, and only $7 a day for expenses. Plus, of course, traveling money, which sometimes is an item.

Anyway, the first suspension was not the result of expenses. It was the result of his failure to appear for a meet at Hartford, Conn. He claimed he was ill, and the claim later was substantiated and the ban was lifted. He also failed to appear for a Kansas City event, and the Midwestern A. A. U. promptly put the ban on him.

Fuse Was Burning

Meanwhile, the expense fuse was burning, and it finally reached the keg of powder. Des Moines and Kansas City A. A. U. officials alleged Quist had demanded exorbitant expenses for appearances.

The Western State Normal School canceled the star's appearance pending outcome of the controversy over his amateur status, and A. A. U. Secretary Frederick W. Rubien ordered an investigation.

Rubien canceled all appearances until Quist answered the charge of the Drake Relay Committee that the cash demand was too high, but it was a hollow suspension, as Paavo was permitted to run at Fitchburg and Worcester, Mass., a few days later.

The day his exoneration was announced, Nurmi announced that he had split with Quist. The reason was not given.

All in all, it was quite a tour, and when Nurmi was ready to pack his duffel bag and go home, Rubien said the Flying Finn had received offers totaling $250,000 to turn pro, including one of $60,000 for a 20-week engagement with a circus.

In Old Rut Again

He came back later, in 1929, and promptly got back in the old rut. He was suspended for failing to appear in the national indoor meet. That suspension, like the others, was as loose as sand and it was not until he got back to Europe again and the International Amateur Athletic Federation put the ban on him after the Finnish A. A. had questioned his amateur status that he seemed to be through.

Gunder Haegg comes to our shores with a record-breaking background similar to that of Nurmi. Astute management may enable him to avoid the pitfalls that the great Finnish runner seemed unable to dodge.

Station 16 Nine Unbeaten

The Station 16 Junior Police baseball team, a group of boys up to 16 years of age who spend much of their time after school in collecting scrap, salvage and other war materials, or in distributing circulars or instructions to help in the war effort, has compiled an enviable record, despite limited time for practice.

The youngsters from Station 16 already have defeated Station 10 from this area, and twice has beaten the Station 14 nine from Allston. Station 10 was edged, 5-4, in 10 innings, with Tommy Tuttle of Peterboro Street pitching a two-hitter. The scores of the Station 14 pins were 16-9 and 14-11.

Every day after school when not engaged in war activity, the team members practice at Ferris Stadium, coached by Auxiliary Policeman James C. Bagley, Jr., and Patrolman Albert Howard, who is in general charge of all of their activities. One one occasion General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox sent out Tom Daly and Mike Ryba to coach the boys, and after school is over, the entire group will visit Fenway Park some morning for further coaching from the big leaguers.

According to Howard, the Red Sox may not let this young Tuttle get out of the park. Although only 15 years of age, he looks like a real pitcher. Other members of the Station 16 team include: George McPhee, Joe Greensmith, Merrill Lacey, Allen Hurley, Arthur Papas, Joe Madden, William Ross, Frank A'Hearn, Lindy Iatt, Hugh Bushmiller, William Knott, Dave Gilbert and Maloney.

Chick Evans has made three holes-in-one in 40 years and two of them were on the same hole—the 17th at Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago. It is 172 yards long.

BASEBALL
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By a Staff Photographer

Seaman Henry L. (Lefty) Hansen

Seaman First Class Hansen of the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Spencer found his former baseball experience of value when the Spencer bagged a U-boat recently. He fired the first shot at the enemy and scored many hits from his post as gun pointer on the afterdeck. Hansen, a pitcher, is the property of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and has played with such minor league clubs as Newport, Arkansas, and Reading. At Newport he made a record of 200 strikeouts.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	7	1	3	0	0	.429
Partee	77	11	26	0	8	.338
Newsome	48	4	14	0	2	.292
Fox	165	19	41	0	10	.583
Simmons	85	5	22	0	10	.259
Doerr	168	13	43	1	18	.256
Culberson	60	8	15	1	4	.250
Lupien	170	13	39	1	12	.229
Lake	123	16	28	0	3	.228
Cronin	42	1	9	0	6	.214
Tabor	129	8	27	2	15	.209
Lazor	68	8	12	0	5	.183
Miles	61	5	11	0	8	.180
Peacock	69	4	12	0	3	.174
Garrison	54	3	8	0	1	.148

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Farrell	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Holmes	144	16	45	1	6	.313
McCarthy	149	15	46	1	12	.309
Nieman	30	3	9	0	5	.300
Workman	149	15	38	4	21	.255
Gantile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Klutzz	85	5	13	0	4	.236
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Ross	113	14	25	3	11	.221
Wietelmann	127	9	28	0	10	.220
Ryan	80	8	17	1	5	.212
Jeast	137	14	29	1	10	.211
Masi	40	6	10	1	6	.204
Poland	45	4	6	0	3	.133
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	INS.	H.	BB	SO	W.	L.
Ryba	17	17	9	2	2	0
Judd	63	51	24	18	5	1
Terry	47⅓	46	18	21	2	1
Lueier	30⅓	26	16	7	2	1
Hughson	80	71	35	34	4	3
Karl	10⅔	19	10	4	1	1
Brown	20	16	10	13	2	1
Newsome	35⅓	40	13	8	1	3
Dobson	56	56	18	18	1	5
Chase	23⅓	22	19	8	0	4

Braves

	INS.	H.	BB	SO	W.	L.
Donovan	12⅓	13	8	1	1	0
Stout	3⅓	5	1	0	1	0
Javery	76⅓	67	34	20	4	3
Tobin	60⅓	54	21	12	4	3
Jeffcoat	11⅔	6	8	6	1	1
Andrews	91⅓	69	24	26	4	5
Barrett	65⅔	64	15	18	3	4
Salvo	6	9	6	1	0	2

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By the Associated Press
Today 51.4 Prev. day 51.7
Month ago 50.7 Year ago 38.1
1943 high 52.2 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	6	62	61¾	62	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.15g)	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Adams-Millis ½gg	4	31	30½	31	
Addressograph (1)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Air Reduction (1a)	8	47¾	46¾	47¾	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	5	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	† 40	75¼	75¼	75¼	
Allegheny Corp	43	2¼	2½	2¼	
Allegh pf 5.50wo	21	20⅜	19	20⅛	+ ⅞
Allegheny pf xw	9	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	6	24½	32½	34½	+1½
Allegh Lud S .70g	*5	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Allgn Indust ¾a	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Allied Ch&Dye 6b	3	158	157¼	157½	—1¼
Allied Mills (½gg)	16	24	23½	23¾	
Allied Strs (.45g)	12	13¾	13	13¾	
Allis-Ch Mfg ½a	*12	37	36½	37	+ ¼
Amal Lth pf 1½k	1	24	24	24	— ½
Amerada Pet (2)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	8	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½a	4	68¾	68½	68¾	+ ¼
Am Bank Note .40g	*4	16	15¾	15¾	
Am Cable & Rad	17	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Am Can (3)	4	86	85¾	86	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	† 70	179½	179	179½	+1
Am Ch & Cable 1g	4	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	17	42½	42½	42⅝	— ½
Am Chicle (4a)	† 1	111	111	111	
Am Cryo Sug ¼g	7	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am Distill	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tbing	32	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	23	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
Am F P $6 1.65k	2	72	71½	72	— ½
Am&FP $7 1.92k	3	80½	80	80½	+ ½
Am & F P 2pf	31	23	22⅝	23	
Am-How SS 1½g	3	34	33⅞	34	
Am Hide & Leath	8	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	68½	68	68½	+ ½
Am Ice	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	50	50	50	
Am Interpt 4.40	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Inv pf 2½	† 10	42½	41½	42½	+ ½
Am Locomotive	10	16	15⅝	16	
Am Loco pf 5½k	2	104	103⅞	104	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	*2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	25	25	25	
Am Pow & Lt	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	8	31½	31	31⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	11	28⅜	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	215	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	16	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am Rlt pf 4½	† 210	66	65	65	— ⅜
Am Sef Raz ½gg	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
Am Seating (1e)	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	† 20	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	11	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7	† 120	150	150	150	— ½
AmSnuffCo(1.80g)	*1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	7	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	
Am Sum Tob ½g	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	19	156½	155⅞	155⅞	
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	59¾	59	59¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	10	61	60	61	
Am Tob pf (6)	† *50	139¾	139¾	139¾	+1¼
Am Type Fdrs ½gg	29	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1a)	19	44¼	44	44½	— ¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	2	118¾	118¾	118¾	
Am Wat Wks	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	29	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	5	72½	72	72½	+1⅛
Am Zinc L & S	11	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Anaconda 1g	19	28⅜	28	28⅛	
Anchor HGl (.30g)	6	22⅛	21¾	21¾	
Anac W&C ½ag	† 40	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Ander Cop (½g)	1	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
APW Paper	5	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	10	110	110	110	
Arm Ill	12	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	4	62	61¾	62	+ ¾
Armstrong Ck ½g	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
Arnold Const (1½)	4	9½	9½	9½	
Asso Dry Gds ½ag	20	12⅝	12¼	12½	
Asso DG 1pf 6	† 20	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Asso DG 2pf 7	† 30	84½	84½	84⅝	—1⅜
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 20	104½	104½	104½	
Atch T & S F 3g	11	56	55⅜	56	
Atch T & S F pf 5	5	85	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
Atl Cst Line 1½g	8	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	9	28	28	28	+1
Atl Refining .30g	12	26¼	25⅞	26¼	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	† 20	112	112	112	+1
Atlas Corp ½ag	12	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	54½	54⅛	54½	+ ½
Atlas Pow 1½g	† 110	63¼	63¼	63¾	+2
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 120	119½	118½	119½	
Aviation Corp .10g	87	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Baldwin Loco (3¢g)	† 46	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	15	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	14	13¼	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
Bangor&A pf 5k	† 60	50½	50½	50½	
Barber Asph	8	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Barker Bros	2	11½	11¼	11½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	30	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	15	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
Beatrice Crm 1a	4	30½	30¼	30½	— ⅛
Beat Crm pf 5	† 70	104¾	104¼	104¼	
Bell Aire (1g)	3	19¾	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	*10	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Ben L Ln pr pf 2½	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅞
Best & Co 1.60a	3	33⅜	32½	33⅜	+1
Best Foods (.60)	32	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Beth Steel (3g)	21	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞	+ ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	*6	117¼	117¼	117¼	
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Black & Dek 1.60	1	18½	18½	18½	
Blaw-Knox .20g	2	9¾	9½	9¾	
Blue & L Ag	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Boeing Airp 1g	13	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	3	54½	54¼	54½	+ ½
Bond Strs 1.60	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	6	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	22	34¾	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅜
Boston & Maine	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br ½g	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	11	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Brkyn-Man Tr	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Brlyn Un Gas ½ag	2	17¼	17	17¼	
Brown Shoe (2)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+1¼
Bruns-Balke (½gg)	12	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	8	9¾	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
Budy-Erie 7 pf 7	4w	113½	113½	113½	+1¾
Budd Mfg	32	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 170	109	108	108	—1
Budd Wheel ¼g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Buffalo Forg .90g	2	17½	17½	17½	
Bullard Co (1g)	5	22	22¼	22¼	
Bulova Watch (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Burlng Mills .70g	16	31¼	30¾	31	
Burr Addg M .60	23	15¼	15	15¼	
Bush Term .20g	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf1¼xr	† 40	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Butler Bros .30g	5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1¼k	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	4	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Byron Jack ½ag	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
Calif Pack 1½g	6	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Callaghan Z-Land	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet & H .45g	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Campbell Wyn ½ag	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	7	22	22	22	
Canad Pacific	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Cane C & O (5)	† 30	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
Carpenter Stl 1½ag	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Carriers & Gen .20	1	5	5	5	
Case (J.I) Co 7b	4	122¼	120¼	122¼	+1½
Caterpil Trac (2)	12	48¼	47½	48¼	+ ¼
Celanese Co (1g)	2	39¾	39	39¼	+ ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 30	104	104	104	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 10	124¾	124¼	124½	
Celotex Corp ½g	10	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	23¾	23	23¾	— ⅛
Cent Found .10g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
C Ill Lt pf 4½	† 10	106	106	106	+ ½
Cent RR N J	20	17	15¾	16¼	— ⅞
Cent Vic Sug 2½a	6	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
Century Rib M	1	6⅞	6½	6⅞	Jun 8
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38	38	38	
Certain-teed Prod	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	† 70	60	60	60	— ½
Chain Belt (½gg)	1	18	18	18	
Chas & Ohio (3)	22	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Chi Gt West	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Chi Gt W pf 4½k	10	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or ½ag	1	12	12	12	
Chi Pneu Tool (3)	3	19½	19	19	
Chi Pt pref2½k	70	52	52	52	
Chi R Is & Pac	6	1¾	1½	1¾	
Chi Rl&Pac 6 pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Chi Rl&Pac 7 pf	7	2½	2¼	2¼	
Chickasha C Oil 1	7	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co	3	3¼	3	3¼	
Chrysler Co (1½g)	30	81¾	80½	81¾	+1¼
Cities Ser & P 1.20	8	14½	14¼	14½	— ¼
Clev & Pitt 3½	† 10	91	91	91	
Clev E Il pf 4½a	† 40	114¼	113¾	114¼	+ ⅜
Climax Molyb 2.40	6	44⅜	44	44	— ¾
Clev Gr B pf 5	† 40	105⅝	105	105⅝	+ ⅝
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	44⅜	44	44	— ¾
Clueti Peabody 1g	17	36½	35½	35¾	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	1	112	112	112	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	21	21¼	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
Collins & Ail	6	27	26⅞	27	+ ½
Collins & A pf 5	† 10	109	109	109	—1
Col Gas & Elec	† 2430	12½	10⅝	12½	+1⅞
Col & South 1pf	† 5	11⅝	10½	11⅝	+1⅛
Col Broad: A .60g	3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Col G & El	45	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	71¼	71	71	
Col G&E 5 pf 5	† 80	64	63½	64	+ ½
Colum Pict ½ag	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	14	42	41½	41⅝	—1¼
Comi Invest Tr 3	*18	43	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅜
Comi Solvents .30g	17	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
Cumwith & South	21	1	½	1	
Com & So pf 5k	17	57¾	57	57⅜	+ ⅜
Cumwith Ed .70g	38	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
Congol-Nauru (1)	2	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
Consol Cigar 1½ag	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	† 50	106	106	106	+ ½
Con Cig pr pf6½a	† 20	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Cons Copper	15	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	32	20¼	19¾	20	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	8	97¾	97⅜	97¾	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	4	3	3	3	
Cons Film pf 1½xk	*6	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	21	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ½ag	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	1	24½	24½	24½	
Cons R R Cuba pf	5	11	10½	11	
Consol'n Coal	6	15	14¾	14¾	
Cons Pr pf 4½	† 120	98	97½	98	
Container Cp ½ag	1	23	23	23	— ½
Cont Bak ½ag	24	10¾	10½	10¾	
Cont Can (½gg)	4	35¼	35	35	— ½
Cont Dia Fib .45g	1	14¼	14¼	14½	
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	29	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Corn Oil Del (1)	5	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Cont Steel (1g)	2	24	24	24	— ½
Copperweld Stl .80	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	† 120	45	44¾	45	+1
Corn Products 2.60	16	60¼	59¾	60	
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	179	179	179	— ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	38	21⅞	21	21⅝	+ ¼
Crosley Cp (½e)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Crow Ck & S 4½g	5	29½	29⅛	29½	— ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	9	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	† 260	95	94	94	—1
Crucible Steel 2a	19	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¼ae	54	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Cub-Am S pf 7	† 20	112	112	112	+ ½
Cudahy Pack	9	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	97	6⅜	6	6⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	† 10	75	75	75	—1
Curt P pr pf 1½k	7	35¼	34½	35	— ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1e	46	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½ag	1	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
Cutler-Hammer ½ag	10	22	22	22	+ ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	*4	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35a	8	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	6	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	73	9⅜	9	9⅜	
Detroit Edison .60g	24	19	18¾	18⅞	
Devoe & R A 1	† 240	29⅜	28½	29½	+ ½
Diam Match 1½	1	32½	32½	32½	
Diam T Motor ½ag	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
Dist Corp-S h2.22	3	28⅛	28	28	
Dixie C A 2½	† *180	42½	42	42½	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ½g	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.20g	5	21¾	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5a	4	68½	68	68½	+ ½
Dow Chem (3)	2	150¾	150	150¾	—1⅝
Dresser Mfg 1g	1	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅜
Durhill Int	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.30g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1e	6	154½	152⅝	154½	+1
du Pont pf (4½)	2	129	128	129	+1¼
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	† 10	120	120	120	—1
Eastern Air L	8	38	37⅞	38	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Eastman Kodak 5	4	166½	166	166¼	
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅜
Edison Br Strs .80	8	17	16½	17	— ¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	6	38	37¼	37¾	— ¼
Elec Boat (½gg)	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	22	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	14	59¾	59⅜	59½	
El Storage Bat 2	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	† 40	77	76	76	
Eng PS $6 pf 6	† 30	85	85	85	
Equit Off Bldg	31	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Erie RR (½ag)	17	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Erie RR ct (½gg)	77	13¾	13¼	13½	
Erie RR pf A (5)	9	50	49½	50	
Eureka V Cl ½ag	14	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Evans Products	13	13½	13¼	13½	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	26	26	26	— ⅞
Exchange Buffet	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Fed Lt & Tr ½ag	1	16½	16½	16½	
Fed Mot Trk .20g	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Fed D Sts 1.40a	5	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
Fed D St pf 4½	† 20	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
Ferro Enamel	3	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
Firestone T&R 2¼a	8	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	110	110	110	+ ¼
First N Strs 2½	4	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
Fishkote (½gg)	*3	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
Follansbee S pf	* 3	45	44	44	— ½
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12	12	12	
Food Mach (.70g)	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Foster Wh pf	† 40	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Fost W 6pf 1½	† 90	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	9	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	† 50	106⅞	106¼	106¾	— ¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	21	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) ¼ae	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
Gamewell Co 1g	† 20	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Gar Wood ind ¼ag	21	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼ae	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Gaylord C pf 2¼k	110	51½	51⅜	51½	— ⅜
Gen Baking .30g	10	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Gen Cable	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Gen Cab pf3½xk	† 170	94	93	94	+1
Gen Cigar (1)	2	29	28½	29	
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 10	140	140	140	
Gen Elec (1.40)	53	38½	37¾	38½	+ ½
Gen Foods .80g	10	41	40½	41	+ ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½g	† 20	116¼	116¼	116¼	
Gen G & El A	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	1	96¾	96⅜	96⅜	—
Gen Motors (3g)	70	54⅞	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ¼
Gen O Adv .20e	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen O Adv A 3e	2	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅛
Gen Proc Eq (½gg)	9	23½	22¾	23½	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	5	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	† 10	109	109	109	+1
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ag	*1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	† *10	108	108	108	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	43½	43½	43½	+1
Gen Refract .60g	4	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (2ag)	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Gen Stl C pf 3k	† 80	78¾	77¾	78¾	+ ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½ag	23	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅜
Gillette S Raz ¼g	4	8¼	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	8	11	10⅝	11	
Gladden Co (.60g)	7	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Gladden cv pf 2½	2	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	6	3	3	3	
Goodrich B F ½ag	† 9	39	38¾	39	— ¼
Goodrich pf (5)	2	95¾	95¼	95¾	— ¼
Goodyear T & R 1g	7	38¾	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	4	99¾	99½	99¾	
Gotham Hos (1.40a)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gotham H pf 7	† 20	88	88	88	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	12	2¼	2	2	
Granby C Min .60	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Grand Union	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .25a	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	5	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2a	4	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	24	31⅞	31½	31¾	
Gt West Sug 1½ag	8	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 100	151	151	151	+1
Green (HL) (2a)	2	43¾	43	43¾	—1½
Greyhound Cp (1)	14	20	19⅝	19⅞	
Grum Air Es 1½e	1	15¼	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 80	148½	147	148½	+1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½a	1	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .40g	1	15	15	15	— ⅜
Harb-Walker ½ag	3	17	16¾	17	— ½
Hayes Indust .15g	1	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	† 60	100⅞	100½	100⅞	+ ⅞
Heime (GW) 3½ag	*1	69	69	69	
Hercules Motor 1	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Hershey Choc (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	
Hinde & D P ½ag	1	20	20	20	—1
Holland Furn (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	25	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
Holly Sug pf 7	† 20	115½	115½	115½	+4
Homestake Min	4	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5	5	5
2100	Aire Access (½g)	4	3⅞	4
700	Air-Way Elec (.20g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	Ala Pow $7 pf(7)	108½	108½	108½
20	Alum Ltd	104	102½	103¾
900	Alum Ltd	114¾	114¾	114¾
200	Alum Co Am (2g)	111	110¾	111
400	Alum Co Am pf(4)	¼	¼	¼
2200	Am Capital B	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	25	25	25
100	Am C P&L A (2g)	44	43¾	44
400	Am Cyan B(.60)	3	3	3
900	Am&Gen P war	26¾	26¾	26¾
800	Am Gas & El(1.60)	106¾	106¾	106¾
25	Am GasEl pf(4½)	107½	107½	107½
200	Am Laun Mch(1g)	27¾	27¾	27¾
1600	Am Light & T (1.20)	16⅛	16	16⅛
500	Am Maracaibo	11	11	11
25	Am Pet & Ch (1½g)	58	58	58
1100	Am Republics (.10g)	10⅝	10½	10½
1600	Am Superpow	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Superpow 1st pf	97¼	97¼	97¼
200	Am Superpow pf	14	13¾	13¾
200	Am Superpow pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Am Thread pf (½)	105	105	105
100	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	105	105	105
800	Ark Nat Gas	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
4000	Ark Nat GBas A	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
2200	Aro Equip (.75g)	20¾	20¼	20⅝
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6¾	6¾	6¾
700	Atlas Corp war	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Atlas Ply (.60g)	21	21	21
300	Auto V Ma (1½g)	6	5⅞	6
600	Avery & Sons (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Axton-Fish A	80¾	80¾	80¾
500	Babcock & Wil ½g	24¾	24¾	24½
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	38	37¾	38
100	Baldwin Loco war	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	2¾	2¼	2¼
1200	Barium Stk Stl	5½	5½	5½
100	Basic Refract (.30g)	14¼	13¾	13¾
700	Beech Aire (1e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Bellanca Aire	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Berk&Gay Furn	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Birds B Fdy (1)	6	6	6
50	Blauners (.40g)	14	14	14
200	Bliss (EW) (.2)	9	9	9
200	Bohack (HC)	74	74	74
30	Bohck (HC) 1 pf(2k)	74	74	74
100	Bourjois (⅝e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Bown-Bilt M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Bown-Bilt M 2 pf	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	Brew Tr L&P (h3½g)	11⅝	11	11⅝
500	Breeze Corp (.80g)	8	8	8
300	Brewst Aero	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Brill A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Brill B	3	2¾	2¾
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
600	Brown-F Dist	105	105	105
20	Brown-F Dist pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Buckeye P L	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1100	Buf N&EP pf	12¾	12¾	12¾
1000	Bunk Hill & S (1)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Burma Ltd	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Burry Biscuit	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Butler P H	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Cal El Pow	3⅜	3	3⅛
300	Calllte Tung (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1400	Can Marconi (.04g)	2½	2	2
800	Carrier Corp	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cen&SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	89½	89½	89½
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.70g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Cessna Aire (1e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Cherry-Bur (.40g)	3	3	3
100	Chief Cons Mng	20	19½	19⅝
100	Childs pf	16½	16½	16½
9500	Cities Service	92¾	91½	92
250	Cit Svc pf	10½	10½	10½
100	Cit Svc pf B	91	91	91
10	Cit Svc pf BB	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	City Auto Stpg (.80	17	17	17
50	Clark Control (1g)	11	¾	11
400	Claude Neon Lts	30½	30½	30½
100	Cleve El Illum (1g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Clinch Coal (.15g)	5¾	5½	7
1000	Colon Develop	7	7	7
1000	Colonial Airl	3¼	3¼	3½
100	Colo Fuel & I war	81½	81½	81½
100	Colts P F Arm	49½	49	49
130	Colum G & E pf (5)	1-16	1-64	1-16
1300	Comwlth & So war	106	106	106
100	Compo Sh Mtve	5½	4¾	5½
800	Cons Biscuit	61¾	61¾	61¾
400	Cons G & E Bal	4¼	4¼	4¼
1700	Cons Gas Us	38	38	38
25	Cons Mng & S	6	5¾	5¾
800	Cons Ret Stra	10	10	10
200	Cons Sil Corp	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Cont Roll & Stl	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Copper Range (½g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Corroon & Rey pf (4½g)	89½	89½	89½
10	Cor & Rey pf (4½g)	89½	89½	89½
900	Cosden Petro	22¾	22½	22¾
800	Creole Pet	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	C W Liquid	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Crowley Milner	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Crown C Int A (.10k)	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Crown Drug (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
6800	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
500	Darby Pet (½g)	18⅝	18½	18½
500	Dayton Rub (½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Derby Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Duro-Test (.05g)	12½	12½	12½
9700	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	East Gas & F	37½	38½	37½
235	East G&FPfpf (4½)	58	57½	58
225	East G&FPrpf (4½)	23	23	23
100	East Sta pf A	23¼	23¼	23¼
25	East Sta pf B	40¾	39½	40¾
180	East Sug As pf	8½	8½	8½
800	Easy Wash Mfr (⅛e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
12700	El Bond & Sh	65¼	65	65¼
500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	74½	74½	74½
200	El P&L war	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Emerson Elec	96	96	96
100	Emp Dis El pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Emsco G&Eq (.35e)	11½	11½	11½
1000	Equity Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Fairchild Av (1e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Fairchild En&Air	17	16	17
300	Fansteel Met (.40e)	63½	63½	63½
100	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	104¾	104¾	104¾
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.10e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Fuller (G A) (2e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Gen Alloys	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	GenFirepls (¼g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Gen Pub S pf	75	75	75
50	Gen Share2 pf (6d)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Gilbert (A C) (½g)	17	16¾	17
3200	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	38½	37½	38½
50	GodchauxSug A (3g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
600	GodchauxSug B	103	103	103
10	Godchaux S pf (7)	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Goldfield Con	62	62	62
10	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	5¼	5¼	5½
200	Grand Rap V	82	81½	82
50	Gt Atl & Pac (2¼g)	134	134	134
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Greenf T & D (1e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	47¾	47¾	47¾
1500	Gulf Oil (1)	22	22	22
100	Hammer Pap (½g)	48½	48½	48½
10	Hartf Elec (2¾e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Hartford Rav vte	4	4	4½
200	Hearn D Stra	7¼	7	7¼
400	Hecla Min (½g)	10½	10½	10½
50	Helena Rubin (½g)	34½	34½	34½
100	Heyden Chem (.50g)	37¼	37¼	37¼
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Holl C Gold (h.48)	33½	33½	33½
80	Hormel & Co (2)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
100	Horn & Hard (1.60)	74½	74½	74½
100	Humble Oil (¾g)	30	30	30
80	Huyler's vtf (2k)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Hyprade Fd (.30e)	4½	4¼	4½
800	Il Iowa Pow	8¼	8⅛	8¼
300	Il Iowa Pow div st	37	37	37
100	Il Iowa Pwpf(1¼k)	37	37	36
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	84½	84	84½
480	Ins Co N Am (2¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Int Hyd-El pf	4	3¾	4
800	Int Indust	17¾	17¼	17¼
$00	Int Petrol (h1)	¾	¾	¾
3200	Int Util B	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Int Hosm Eq	10	10	10
200	Investg Air Ch (1)	1½	1½	1½
900	Ital Superpow A	6¼	6¼	6¼
8100	Jacobs (F L)	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Jeannette Gla	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
30	oKppers Co pf (8)	96	95¼	95¼
1300	Kreuger Brew (.30g)	37¾	37	37
120	Lack RR NJ	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Lakey Fdy&M (.10e)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
20000	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Leonard Oil Dev	10	10	10
100	Line Material (½e)	2	2	2
100	Lit Bros	9	8¾	9
3200	Lone Star Gas (.30g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Long Is Lig	35½	35½	35½
100	Long Is L pf B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Loudon Pack st	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	Louis L & E (.30g	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Massey-Harris	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	McCord Rad B	6¼	4¼	4
1400	Memph N Gas (.10g)	6¾	6	7⅛
100	Merritt-C & S	6	6	6
50	Mich Stl Tube (.15g)	9	7⅞	7⅞
200	Mid St U Avtc (.45g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Mid St P B vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	MidSti n-sum (2)	19¾	19⅞	1800
100	Midvale (1g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	Mid-West Util	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Midwest Oil (⅝)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Mid West Ref (.05g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Molybdenum (⅛g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1400	Monogram Pict	2¾	2	2
10	Montg Ward A (7)	170	170	170
600	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¾	2	2¾
10	Mount St T&T (8)	130	130	130
100	Muskogee (⅛g)	8½	8½	8½
8500	Nat Bellas Hess	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
300	Nat Candy (1½g)	35½	35½	35½
200	Nat City Lines (1a)	34¼	34¼	34¼
200	Nat Cont (1)	12½	12	12
1000	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11¾	11⅝
110	Nat P&L pf (6)	100¾	100½	100¾
300	Nat Sug Ref (⅝g)	20	19⅞	20
100	Nat Trans (½g)	12½	12½	12½
200	Neptle-LeMura (.30k)	4¾	4½	4¾
175	N E P A 6% pf (2k)	46⅝	46½	46⅞
50	New Eng T&T 5½g	102	102	102
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	20	20	20
200	N J Zinc (1½)	64¾	64¼	64¼
10	NYStaEleOpf	108	108	108
5300	Niag Hud Pow (.34j)	3½	3¼	3¾
75	Niag Hud 1 pf	68½	68¼	68¼
100	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	11	10¾	10¾
400	NipsingMns (h.10e)	1½	1⅝	1⅝
1100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	11	11	11
25	Nor Am L & P pf	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
40	N Ind PS 6 pf	97	97	97
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	35½	35½	35½
1100	Ogden Corp (½g)	5	4¾	5
50	Ohio Brass B	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	Ohio Ed pf (8)	100½	100½	100½
100	Olistocks (.35e)	12	12	12
100	Okla Nat Gas	19	19	19
20	Pac Lig pf (5)	107¼	107½	107½
3600	Pantepec Oil Ven	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Prkrsbg R&R	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	Penin Tel (2)	32	32	32
80	Penin Tel A pf	30	30	30
1200	Pennroad (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Pa-Cent Air	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
50	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	62	63	62
50	Phila El Pow pf (2)	31½	31¼	31½
1300	Phillips Pkg (½e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Phoenix Sec	31	31	31
900	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Pitney-Bowes	7½	7½	7½
120	Pitts & Lake E	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
100	Pitts Metallu (¾g)	14	14	14
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	94	96	96
100	Pleas V Wine	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	Pneum Scale (.40g)	14½	14½	14½
100	Pow Corp Can	9	9	9
100	Pratt & Lam	27¾	27¾	27¾
3000	Premier Gld (h.06)	11	11	11
180	Pren-Hall (2.80)	41	41	41
500	Prod Corp	7½	7½	7½
600	Prosperity Co B	112	111¾	112
600	PugSdPrL&Lpf	88¾	86½	88¾
300	PugSdPrLLt6 pf	89	88	89
30	Quaker Oats (6)	134	134	134
1300	RKO opt war	12½	12½	12½
200	Rwy & Lt Sec	12¾	12¾	12¾
600	Raytheon Mfg	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Red Bank Oil	4¾	4¼	4¾
800	Republic Avia	14¾	13¾	13¾
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Richmond Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Rio Grande Val Gvts	64¾	64½	64¾
200	Royal Type	4½	4½	4½
100	Ryan Aero (.85e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	St Regis Pap	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Salt Dome Oil	2	2	2
800	Samson Unit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Savoy Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Schulte (DA)	37½	37½	37½
225	Schulte (DA) pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Scovill Mfg	31½	31½	31½
1000	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Seiberling Rub (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
700	Selected Indus	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	68	68	68
100	Shaw-Denn	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Singer fg (6a)	233½	233½	233½
800	Solar Aire	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Solar Mfg	4	4	4
1400	Sonotone	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Soss Mfg	8¾	8¾	8¾
700	So Coast	4	4	4
50	S W Penn P L	32	32	32
100	Sou Pipe L	8½	8½	8½
200	South Royal (.60)	10	10	10
1	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	18	17¾	18
8400	St Pow & Lt	¼	¼	¼
500	St Pow&LB	¼	¼	¼
1800	Stand Stl-Lead	2½	2	2½
200	Stand Tube B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Starrett Corp vtc	11	11	11
300	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	3½	3½	3½
300	Sterl Brew (.30e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Sterling Inc (.10e)	17½	17½	17½
50	Stroock&Co (2½g)	30	30	30
600	Sullivan Mach (⅝g)	8¼	8	8¼
1900	Sunray Oil (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Texon Oil&L (.20g)	5¼	5	5
1500	Tob Prod Exp	64½	64½	64½
60	Todd Shpyds (1¼g)	3½	3½	3½
700	Trans-Lux	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900	Transwest Oil (¼g)	15½	15½	15½
300	Tri-Cont war	1	1	1
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
800	Udyline Corp (.30e)	3	3	3
1400	Unit Aire Fr	11½	11½	11¾
100	Unit Chem	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1-16	1-16	1-16
200	Unit Corp war	4	3⅞	3⅞
4500	Unit Gas	1-16	1-16	1-16
900	Unit Gas war	1	1	1
200	Unit Lt & Pow A	45	44½	45
600	Unit Lt & P pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Unit Prof Bk	1	1	1
300	Unit Shpbldg	1	1	1
100	U S Int Sec	6¾	6¾	6¾
1700	U S Foil B	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	U S Radiator	2½	2	2½
10	U S Rub Recl	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	United States	2¾	2½	2¾
300	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
300	Univ Corp vtc	85	85	85
100	Univ Pict	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Utah-IdaheSug.15G	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Utah Radio	1½	1½	1½
100	Valspar Corp	37¼	37¼	37¼
25	Valspar pf (2¼e	71¼	71¼	71¼
200	Venezuel Pet	¾	¾	¾
400	Waitt & Bd B	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Walker Min	8½	8½	8½
300	West Va C & C (1½g)	4	3¾	3¾
400	Wms Oil-O-Mat	3	2¾	2¾
800	Wright Harg (h.30)			

Total stock sales today, 200,000 shares; year ago, 89,670 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G & E 3¾s 70	109½	109½	109½
15	Am P & L 4s 2016	102¾	102	102¾
4	Ark P&L 5s 56	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	As G & E 6s 68	23½	23½	23½
30	Baldw L 5s 50	116	115¼	115¾
5	Birm El 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Can Nor P 5s 53	99¼	99¼	99¼
4	Cen St El 5s 48	35	35	35
6	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54	54	54
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	93	93	93
3	Cities Ser 5s 58	93½	92½	93½
1	Cities Ser 5s 66	94½	93¾	94½
47	Cities Ser 5s 50	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Cit S P L 5½s 49	94¼	94¼	94¼
7	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	84	83¾	83¾
15	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	103	103	103
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 63	89½	89	89½
11	East G&F 4s 56 A	98¼	98	98¼
21	Elec P&L 5s 2030	123⅞	123⅝	123⅞
3	Empire Wat L 5s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
13	Fla P&L 5s 54	97½	97½	97½
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	99¼	99	99¼
4	Geo P&L 5s 78	99½	99¼	99½
11	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	77	77	77
11	Gobel (A) 4½s41	111¼	111⅛	111¼
8	Hous Lig & P 3½s 67	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3	Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	103½	103½	103½
1	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	89½	89½	89½
3	Ind Svc 5s 50	89½	89½	89½
3	Ind Svc 5s 63A	27	27	27
1	Int P Ser 6½s 55C	26	26	26
1	IntPSec 6½s 55C xo	33½	32½	33½
2	Inters Pow 6s53	84¼	84¼	84½
1	Inters Pow 6s 57	107	107	107
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	110¾	110¾	110¾
9	Miss Riv P 5s 51	101½	101½	101½
1	Nassau & Suf 5s45	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	97½	96¾	97½
9	NEng G&E 5s 52	97½	97	97
11	NEng G&E 5s 47	94	94	94
1	NEng Pow 5½s54	91¾	91¾	91¾
3	NEng Pow 5s62	106	106	106
1	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	104	104	104
8	Pac P&L 5s55	105¼	105	105¼
3	Pen Cen P&L 4½s77	113	113	113
8	Phila El P 5½s 72	100	100	100
3	Portlnd G&C 5s50 xd	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Potome Ed 4½s61F	149¼	149¼	149¼
3	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	89¾	89½	89¾
4	Queens BorG 5½s53	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	SoCalEd 3s 65	79	79	79
1	Stand G & E 6s 48 st	79	79	79
2	Stand G&E 6s 51	79	79	79
2	Stand G&E 6s 66	79	79	79
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	79¼	79¼	79¼
8	Tex El S 5s 60	108¼	108	108¼
1	Tex P&L 5s 56	109	109	109
7	Twin CRT 5½s53A	89¾	89½	89½
11	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	101¼	101	101½
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	101	101	101
2	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	19	19	19
1	Wash Wat P 3½s 64	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	West Newy Un 6s 64st	81	81	81
2	York Rys 5s 52	90	90	90
13	York Rys 5s 47 st	90	89½	90
3	Cauca Val 7s 48	31½	31½	31½
4	Guan & Wst R 6s 58	87½	87½	87½
1	Russian 6½s 1919	7	7	7
4	Russ 5½s 1921	7	7	7

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealings as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (wi) Under rule, (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (vwar) Warrants.

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Senators Seek To Push Farm Bill Proposals

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—New fuel was added to a Senate controversy over the $820,000,000 agricultural appropriations bill today by proposals to raise farm price ceilings and provide the Rural Electrification Administration with $30,000,000 for loans to co-operatives.

Balked in an attempt to call up an amendment yesterday to prohibit the Administration from deducting soil conservation payments before fixing maximum prices for farm products, Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama announced he would move to suspend the rules for its consideration.

A point of order also was made against a proposal by Senator Richard Russell (D) of Georgia to authorize the REA to borrow $30,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for making loans to co-operatives. Senator Russell likewise decided to seek a suspension of the rules today.

House REA Allowance

The House allowed REA a $20,000,000 appropriation for loans.

Senator Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina attacked Senator Bankhead's proposal offering a "club to John L. Lewis" in his fight for pay raises for the United Mine Workers.

The Senate farm bloc showed its strength yesterday when it passed, 49 to 30, an amendment increasing House allowances for soil conservation payments from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000.

It saw adopted, without roll call votes, amendments to continue Federal insurance on wheat and cotton and authorizing a continuance of parity payments on the 1943 and 1944 basic crops of wheat, cotton, corn, rice and tobacco.

While the Senate was working on the appropriation bill, the Agriculture Department reported that farmers received 31 per cent more cash from sales of agricultural products and government benefit payments during the first four months of 1943 than in the corresponding period last year.

Cash Receipts

Cash receipts were estimated at $5,344,000,000, including $4,981,000,000 from sale of products and $363,000,000 in benefit payments.

The department said farm income was expected to continue at high levels during the next few months.

All principal groups of farm products recorded sharp increases in income, reflecting sales from last year's record production.

The income by classes of products during the first four months of 1942 and 1943, respectively, included:

Food grains, $89,000,000 and $133,000,000; feed grains and hay, $251,000,000 and $338,000,000; cotton and cottonseed, $153,000,000 and $236,000,000; oil-bearing crops, $38,000,000 and $100,000,000; tobacco, $70,000,000 and $108,000,000; vegetables, $273,000,000 and $295,000,000; fruits and nuts, $118,000,000 and $181,000,000; meat animals, $1,007,000,000 and $1,791,000,000; dairy products, $703,000,000 and $844,000,000; poultry and

Immigration Cut, Equality for China Gain Some Backing

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A twin proposal that all immigration quotas be cut and Chinese allowed the same rights of entry to the United States as other nationalities enjoy was advanced in Congress today in an effort to compromise divergent opinions over the Chinese Exclusion Laws.

Acting after the House Immigration Committee refused by one vote to approve Chinese immigration to the United States, Representative Ed Gossett (D) of Texas proposed that quotas for all countries be cut 10 to 20 per cent and that the Chinese be placed on an equal basis with other nationals.

Mr. Gossett's proposal was reported to have the support of some members of the Committee.

Mr. Gossett said he believed his idea would solve two problems: satisfy those who want China treated without discrimination; and by reducing the number who would be admitted alleviate fears of some Committee members—particularly Southerners—that a new minority problem would be set up. Mr. Gossett said he or other members probably would introduce legislation along this line.

At the same time, Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington said he would introduce another bill, expanding on his original one, to admit Chinese on a quota basis and grant them citizenship.

Mr. Magnuson also said in a statement that if the Committee failed to act on his bill before Congress adjourns for the summer, he would circulate a petition in September to force a vote.

"I believe," he declared, "that I can get the 218 signatures needed for such action in a week and without any difficulty."

Chairman Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York told reporters he expected to hold hearings next week on the broad subject, and that State Department representatives probably would appear before the group in executive session.

Japanese Protest Property Disposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Japanese property holders, now in interior evacuation centers, are contesting the right of the Canadian government to dispose of their holdings of real estate on the coast.

The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada if necessary, according to counsel for the Japanese.

Meanwhile the alien property custodian here is proceeding with the compulsory liquidation ordered by the Canadian authorities.

Vancouver's "Little Tokyo" is now like a deserted village near the heart of the city. The buildings in many cases could be readily occupied by white tenants except that the necessary reconditioning would cost so much that rentals would have to be increased substantially and the district is still rated as "generally undesirable."

More than 1,000 Japanese fishing vessels seized after Pearl Harbor yielded a revenue of $1,423,181, nearly all of which was turned over to the Japanese or held in trust for them.

Japanese timber holdings are gradually being liquidated, although the alien property custodian is still retaining possession of debt-free timber at the north end of Vancouver Island, formerly owned and operated by Japanese.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

274 DEAN RD., BROOKLINE, MASS. Single, solid brick, custom built house in highly restricted neighborhood; 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, 2-car garage; 12,000 feet land, 118 ft. front. Never before offered. May be seen by appointment. Days phone HANcock 6690. Evenings, ASPinwall 9435.

FOR SALE—Cottage of 14 rooms; shore of cold stream lake, Enfield, Maine; suitable for boys' or girls' camp or business; reasonable terms $900. Box J-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for Advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

HOUSES FOR SALE

MERRICK, L. I., N. Y.—Comfortable 6-room home, cool, convenient, pleasant porch; landscaped grounds; efficient heating system; 12 minutes beach; reasonable. 269 Lincoln Blvd. Phone FREEPORT 6018.

HOMES TO SHARE

ELDERLY lady will share White Mt. home for summer with lady companion or couple. Address R. F. D. 1, Campton, N. H.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WOMAN, whose family is in U. S. service, offers completely furnished midtown, West Side Apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths (reserving use of one room and bath); no increase in rental for use of furnishings; references. Write Box L-8, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

SUBLET—FURNISHED

Attractive 1-room apartment; kitchenette; telephone; bath with shower; for one lady from July 1-Oct. 1 with last 10 days of June free; Beacon St. near Dartmouth. Tel. Com. 1751 mornings before 9:30; evenings after 6:30.

BOSTON 1163 Boylston St., S. 24—1 rm. fur. apt. overlook Fenway; Christian Scientist pref.; $35. COM. 4308 or Agent, KEN. 3839.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Near Church and Beach—Rooms with run. water $1.50 daily, priv. baths $2.50. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—123 WALNUT ST. Pleasant Front Room. Call LONgwood 8607

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $2.00 and up
Double, $3 and $3.50
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C. 27 W. 11th St.—Ground floor; comfortable, harmonious home for business woman, Christian Scientist preferred; near church; transportation, Dr. Camp.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Summer or year-round, 3 furnished rooms in private cottage; kitchen privileges; use living room; adults. Call or write Mrs. Richard Cutts, Realtor, 20 Great Road. LY 3-0197.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, N. Y. C.—Three days, 31 West 43rd Street. Call Plaza 3-1954.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available Tues., Thurs., Sats.; exceptionally light, windows each room, 18 East 41st St. LE. 2-1789.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; porch and trees; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 2 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 200 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Ph. YOnkers 5-0881.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house, individual camps; beautiful view, overlooking village; near Uncanoonuc Mt. trails; wide verandas, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 9 miles from Manchester; bus service; $16.00 to $18.00 weekly, $3.00 per day; accommodates 25; refined clientele; booklet. Tel. 98, MISS ANNE MERRILL.

ENJOY refreshing vacation in White Mountain foothills; pine groves; abundance home-grown food; modern conveniences; $18.00 weekly. ROCKLEDGE FARM, Ashland, N. H.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE and cottages, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.—Informal family hotel on Peconic inland Bay; boating, bathing, fishing; 35 corner rooms; cross ventilation, always cool; rest, recreation; safe sandy beach; home-cooked food, garden-fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet; $28.00 and up weekly. F. M. KING.

VACATION AT VILLA HAGEL
CALLICOON CENTER, N. Y. (Sullivan Co.)
Quiet and comfortable. Ask for circular letter.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, MASS.
Craigville, ¼ mile from beach; 4 rooms, excellent location; rent for July or August or the season; every convenience. Telephone Blu. 9124, evenings.

SO. CHATHAM, MASS.—Furn. cottages, fireplace, elec.; beach; bus; deliveries. Colonel Cemobell, 378 Marlboro St., Boston. Ken. 2046.

POCONO MTS.—Modern cottages on attractive farm; tennis, swimming; $15 to $35 week; lunch and dinner if desired. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

PAYING GUESTS

MAPLE LAWN—in the beautiful Litchfield Hills—welcomes guests for week ends or longer; direct train and bus service. Phone Washington, Conn., 2195, or address MR. and MRS. J. H. SMITH, New Preston, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandas, room board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP 3929

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HOME wanted near Boston for boy 7 and girl 5. Box A-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Local and Distance Moving
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

MAN or woman (or couple) wanted to cook during summer season for 10 to 20 guests at refined country vacation home on Maine coast; $80 monthly, plus room, meals; waitress-helpers also wanted. Write, stating qualifications, to Box K-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WE NEED a capable upholsterer, preferably one familiar with repairing and refinishing furniture. Write fully as to ability, salary expected, and state church connection, to RUSS MATTRESS CO., Orlando, Florida.

RELIABLE woman or couple to manage house in Back Bay for the summer and cook meals for elderly gentleman; comfortable living quarters; highest personal references essential. Box J-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUPLE—Woman, Cook-housekeeper; Man, assist in house and garden, or MOTHER and DAUGHTER or TWO SISTERS or TWO FRIENDS take charge household; Great Neck, L. I., 30 minutes N. Y. C.; good home, good salary. Write Box C-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

INDUSTRIAL ENGRS: Several openings	Gd Sal
TOOL & MACH DESGNRS: Sev openings	Gd Sal
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Several	Attr
PLANNING ENGR: Thorough exp	$35/$000
PHYSICIST: Elec exp	Attr
TECH MEN: New positions daily	
ELEC ENGR: Research & Development	Attr
TECH SERVICE SUPVR: Gd correspondent	Attr
LAWYER: Tech trained	Attr
SALES: Credit service	$150 mo

CHICAGO—Man with successful experience to set up and manage 5c & $1.00 store. Have location on busy chain street. Give exp., age, snapshot, marital status. P. O. Box 326.

BOYS' CAMP requires mature leader. Write, giving qualifications, to L. E. SMITH, Camp Sangamon, Pittsford, Vermont.

OPENING in successful Manhattan cleaning establishment for capable and ambitious man. Write Box B-18, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN for part-time work in midtown cafeteria which serves lunch only. Apply mornings. CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

INSURANCE service man. Exp. in life insurance conservation and exchange work. Now is good time to transfer inadequate rate bus. to adequate rates. Refs. furn. Write Box X-12, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert operator, seeks summer position, mountain or sea resort preferred. Box A-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE HOUSEKEEPER-MANAGER (Christian Scientist) college graduate, age 48; good cook; fond of children. Large farm or Western Ranch preferred. Write Box M-11, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CLEVELAND — Secretary-housekeeper, aged 40, cultural, business background; experienced; driver's license; will leave city. Box W-10, 1420 Union Commerce Building.

COMPANION to elderly lady in refined home, no cooking, no heavy duty; amount of remuneration unimportant; country preferred. Box A-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNDERGRADUATE nurse, Christian Scientist; excellent refs.; exp. all phases nursing. Box A-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL NURSE, Christian Scientist, offers services to lady or gentleman spending summer in mountains or shore. Write Box V-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSE, Christian Scientist, is available at this address. 26 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Call Com. 1121. AGNES MARSH.

A-1 COOK; COOKING ONLY; REFS.; CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST; AMERICAN; $110.00 UP. CI. 7-5420 (APT. 4-C), N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

MIAMI, FLA.—Soloist. Write details, training and experience to First Church of Christ, Scientist, 254 N. E. 19th St.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTER, 56 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 1666.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reason. rates; insured; owner-driver; best refs. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ing. 3-2206.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1126 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6389.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-3073.

FURRIERS

FOR COMPLETE PROTECTION store your furs with us now; special summer rates on remodeling and repairing; revitalize your furs by cleaning, glazing or blending; we extend trade-in allowances on your old furs toward new purchases. SEE MR. ARMAND, 148 West 30 St., N. Y. C. ARMAND ET SOEUR. CH 4-1424.

HOME AND GARDEN

Flagstones — Insulation
Agricultural Lime and Limestone
WALDO BROS. COMPANY
202 Southampton Street, Boston. HIG. 3000
Yards in West Newton—Everett. EST. 1865

JEWELERS

Wedding Gifts—Jewelry & Silver
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO PAINTING CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals for cleaning and painting the NEW BEDFORD BRIDGE on Auto Route No. 6 over the Acushnet River, in the City of New Bedford will be received at the office of the State Department of Public Works, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, June 23, 1943, there and then publicly to be opened and read. Proposal guaranty $200.00. Information at said office. Right reserved to reject any or all proposals. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works. June 9, 1943.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED TO BUY—OLD GOLD. Send scrap dental gold, any kind, any amount, or extractions containing gold. Fair grading, cash returns. National Gold Buyers, Eureka, Calif. P. O. Box 333.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6800. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE—Ladies' (4 B) pumps and riding boots. Phone PLaza 5-8876, New York City.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

New Jersey

EAST ORANGE

Spruce Up for Spring
elegante dry cleaners
15 Washington Pl. Tel. Orange 5-6729

For Your Fire and Automobile INSURANCE
See E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

Springdale Service Station
327 Springdale Ave. Tel. OR. 3-9510
One-Stop Service
We will gladly serve you as well as is possible during present-day conditions.

Sport Clothes for Fun in Sun
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop
530-32 Main Street

Remember Father's Day
THE MEN'S SHOP
Corner Main and Washington St., E. O.
"Where our label is a Legend"

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-0713 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELIZABETH

HILGENDORFF'S
For Women
"KALI-STEN-IKS" shoes for Children
1166 E. Jersey Street EL. 2-3211

Colorful Summer Wear
For Man or Boy
NATELSON BROS.
91 Broad Street El. 2-1144

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
FURNITURE—BEDDING—UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
PHONE HOBOKEN 3-1129 EST. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

IRVINGTON

Gold Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves of Distinction
Hair Cutting a Specialty
166 Maplewood Avenue SO. 3-2297

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-8081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1739

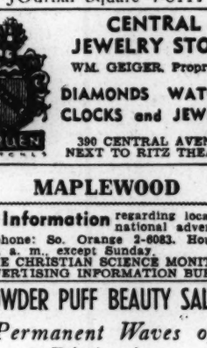
The Candlelight Shop
Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coats Dresses
Suits Sportswear
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
Open Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 9
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 3-1972

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

VICTORY will SECURE US
DEPENDABLE INSURANCE
WILL SECURE YOU
See
HUGHES AGENCY
300 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 3-7287

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 3-0800

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
30 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Oriental Rugs — Plain and Domestic Carpets
C. M. Arslanian
"Studio of the Orient"
25 South Park Street
Expert Washing and Repairing — Phone Montclair 3-8280

CLAIRIDGE
BOOK AND GIFT SHOP
Graduation and Wedding Cards
Rental Library—Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
11 Church Street Montclair 2-0763

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

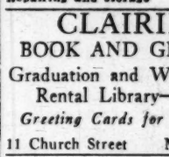
NUTLEY

HUNTTING'S SERVICE STATION
Tire, Battery, Road and Towing Service
MARFAK LUBRICATION
Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
Nutley 2-0047 682 Franklin Avenue
Cor. Kingsland Road, Nutley

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-3535. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600



Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $8.50 235 Main Street

EAGLE PRINTING
General Office, Factory, Club, Stationery and Forms, Catalogues, Booklets, Etc.
300 Main Street OR. 3-6010

CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Olsen's Flowers
91 and 95 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountains
4 South Orange Avenue SO. 3-3566

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered to:

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Totowa	Carlstadt
Bloomfield	Belleville

PHONE PASSAIC 2-1300
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: 6-3064-2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
900 East Fifth Street

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM-TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 688

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
Merchant Tailor
Dry Cleaning Dyeing
246 Main Street Hack. 2-6989

SANDY'S HAT STORE
Remember Dad on Father's Day
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 For....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 Franklin Ave., Ridgewood
RIDGEWOOD 6-4700 RIDGEWOOD-N.J.

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
66 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
18 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 3-1180

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-3230

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Phone Ridgewood 6-0762 — Graduate Corsetiere
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

SUMMIT

ROOT'S Department Store
410 Springfield Avenue
Tel. Sum. 6-4320

Men's and Boys' Store
402 Springfield Avenue
Tel. Sum. 6-4593
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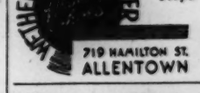

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For appointment call At. 6223

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FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

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BREAD
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640 PARK AVENUE

For Cool Comfort in Smart Clothes
visit
CROLL & KECK

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"Quality Drug Store"
Corner Adams Ave. and Linden St.
Try our fine sodas and sundaes
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It's Great!
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Do not miss your chance to invest in some of our cool, comfortable summer styles.
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UPPER DARBY
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SWIM SUITS
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"Particular Service for Particular People"
Cllfrchill 0800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Decadence—*De-ka'-dens* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *a* long, second *e* clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, *dek'-a-dens* (first *e* short, *a* as in sofa, second *e* clipped-short). Webster's wants the stress on the second syllable; allows it on the first. Both Century and Funk & Wagnalls confine it to the second. Oxford, in reverse of Webster's, prefers to have the first syllable accented, but permits the second to be. Oxford comment on the matter is that the first syllable accentuation is the more scholarly.

The word carries the idea of deterioration from a state of excellence and often hints at moral responsibility somewhere. It denotes a gradual process, too, and implies time. At foundation is the Latin verb *cadere*, "to fall."

Jairus (Mark 5:22) — *Ja'-i-rus* (*a* long, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's second choice, *ja-i'-rus* (*a* quick-long as in chaotic, *i* long, *u* clipped-short). Both Webster's and Funk & Wagnalls prefer the stress on the first syllable, *Ja-*; but allow it on the second, *-i-*. The Standard Bible Dictionary is for the accentuated *i-*, and so is the Davis Dictionary of the Bible (1942). The Bible dictionary compilers hold to regular teaching; for the *i-* represents a diphthong of long value in Greek. But no doubt the lexicographers' advice stands on majority practice, against which academic precept is not supposed to hold. Again, the spelling of the name in Greek is under some dispute.

According to the surmise of scholars, the synagogue ruler, Jairus, resided at Capernaum.

Monad — *Mon'-ad* (both vowels short). By Webster's second choice, *mo'-nad* (*o* long, *a* short). Again a word in regard to the pronunciation of which Webster's and Funk & Wagnalls agree—short *o* first choice and long *o* second. Oxford upholds short *o*.

A philosophical term defined in a general way as a substance absolutely simple and indivisible. It is subject to rhetorical treatment, and its force in a given situation must be learned from the context. Comes into English discourse from Italy in the sixteenth century. To trace back, *monas* in Latin conveys the idea of "unity." It is borrowed directly from Greek, where it means "unit."

Sanctuary (Ps. 114:2)—*Sangk'-tu-er'-i* (*a* short, *tu* palatized as in nature, *u* as in unite, *e* and *i* short); or, especially in Britain, *sangk'-tu-er-i* (*e* as in maker, no secondary accent).

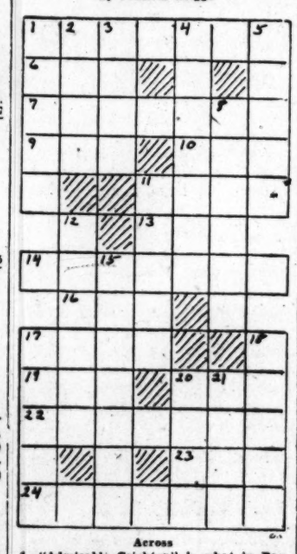
An old word in English that has suffered many variations of spelling. From Christian Latin *sanctuarium*, "a holy place." Has been much applied to "a place of refuge." Has done long and busy service in English writing and speaking.

Talitha cumi (Mark 5:41)—*Ta-le'-tha* (both *a*'s as in arm, *e* long) *koo'-me* (*oo* as in moon, *e* quick-long as in event).

This phrase in Aramaic, commentators say, represents the actual words of Jesus, Aramaic being his native language. The Gospels, according to one school of criticism, were originally composed in Aramaic. If so, then the loss of the records keeps Aramaic from being one of the world's great literatures instead of an obscure dialect. An Aramaic quality, the argument runs, is discernible in the Greek form of the Gospels that has come down.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—"Admirable Crichton" is what in Barrie's play (pl.)?
6—Epoch.
7—Oscar Wilde wrote "The Importance of Being ——."
9—What is a suffix forming diminutives?
10—Who was America's "Light-Horse Harry"?
11—What trees are valued for their lumber and fragrant resin?
13—What suffix forms adjectives denoting "like"?
14—What English painter was noted for his picturesque representation of rural life in its homelier aspects?
16—What river is mentioned in rhyme about the jolly miller?
17—Male swans are what?
19—Exist.
20—What is used in thimbleric?
22—What swine is the only one indigenous to America?
23—To employ.
24—Raw materials are what?

Down
1—Wood of what tree is used by French peasants in making sabots?
2—Orenburg, Russia, is on what river?
3—What is the seed of a vetch?
4—Who is titular heroine of a novel by Frances Burney?
5—What is the scene of any (specified) thing (pl.)?
8—Who is rescued from Blatant Beast by Calidore in "Faerie Queene"?
11—What are steel tools for abrading and smoothing metal and other substances?
12—Robert Southey wrote of cataract of what place?
15—What Scott character is daughter of Isaac of York?
17—What are sleeveless outdoor garments?
18—What American actress is now starring in title role of "Harriet"?
20—What was first name of Gauguin, French painter?
21—Scottish Gaelic is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Allen Sutter, San Francisco

Vacation Vista

Daily Quotation

Fit for the sunshine, so, it followed him.
A happy-tempered bringer of the best
Out of the worst.

—ROBERT BROWNING

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: It seems you can put most anything in a victory garden except some one to work it.

Detroit News: A time study, undertaken in any typical newspaper office, will reveal 87 man hours lost yearly running to a dictionary for the spelling of baccalaureate.

With the advent of warm summer evenings we're getting more convinced that mosquitoes find their target for the night with the aid of a friendly firefly.

Indianapolis News: This is the season, if times were normal, when many a motorist would be deciding that the old bus might as well be traded in on a new one.

In Lighter Vein

Safe Deduction

"Is this a picture of your fiancee?"

"Yes."

"Hmm-m-m—she must be very wealthy." —Jack-O-Lantern

Co-operation

A guest at one of those Florida health resorts where everyone is expected to exercise, stubbornly refused to comply. "I came here to eat and rest," he insisted. "I refuse to exercise."

As the guest was checking out, the proprietor pleaded: "Before you leave, just do one bit of exercise for me—to keep my record clear. Please just bend down, keep your knees stiff, and touch your valise." The man bent over and said, "Well, I'm touching my valise. What now?" "Open it," said the proprietor, "and give me back my towels."—Leonard Lyons, in his syndicated newspaper column.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the "Compressibility Burble" Affects Planes at High Speeds?

The compressibility burble has been defined as the shock wave created in the air when the velocity of the air moving past the wing or other airfoil of a plane approaches the speed of sound. A burble in general is a breakdown or turbulence in the streamline flow of air past an airfoil surface.

The speed attainable by an airplane in flight depends on the power developed by the engine, the efficiency of the propeller, and the amount of drag or resistance of the air which must be overcome. The attainment of very high speeds requires a combination of effective power with low airplane drag.

A very formidable apparent limit to the speed obtainable in an airplane is the natural limit to the speed at which air is able to get out of the way of a rushing airplane. The speed at which air can move when pushed is that of the velocity of sound. As the speed of

an airplane approaches or passes that speed, it becomes much more difficult to push away the air from in front of the advancing wing.

The air is made up of particles or molecules. At ordinary speeds these molecules are able to move up or down and get out of the way as the leading edge of the wing approaches, but at velocities bordering on the speed of sound (750 m. p. h. at sea level at normal temperature—650 m. p. h. in the stratosphere) the air particles cannot "dodge" fast enough to avoid direct collisions with the wing. Collisions with the air particles thus become inevitable and there will be an enormous loss of energy through its conversion into heat in the resulting shock wave or compressibility burble. Consequently the drag coefficient rises to a high value as the velocity of sound is reached, and our present airplane power plants and airfoil designs are not equal to achieving such terrific speeds.

And the limit of airplane speed is reached even sooner than this explanation would seem to indicate, since the air speed just above the top of the wing is appreciably higher than the air speed of the plane as a whole.

—W. P. Keasbey

Message From Tokyo

Minneapolis

On April 28th a short wave message came through from Tokyo, addressed to me, from my husband who is a civilian internee at Santo Tomas Camp, Manila.

In answer to that broadcast I received three phone calls and thirty-nine letters and cards from individuals in various parts of the United States and Canada. These people took the time and postage to relay that message to me.

It is indeed gratifying to know that these people were so kind and thoughtful, and only a recipient of one of these messages can fully appreciate this act of kindness.

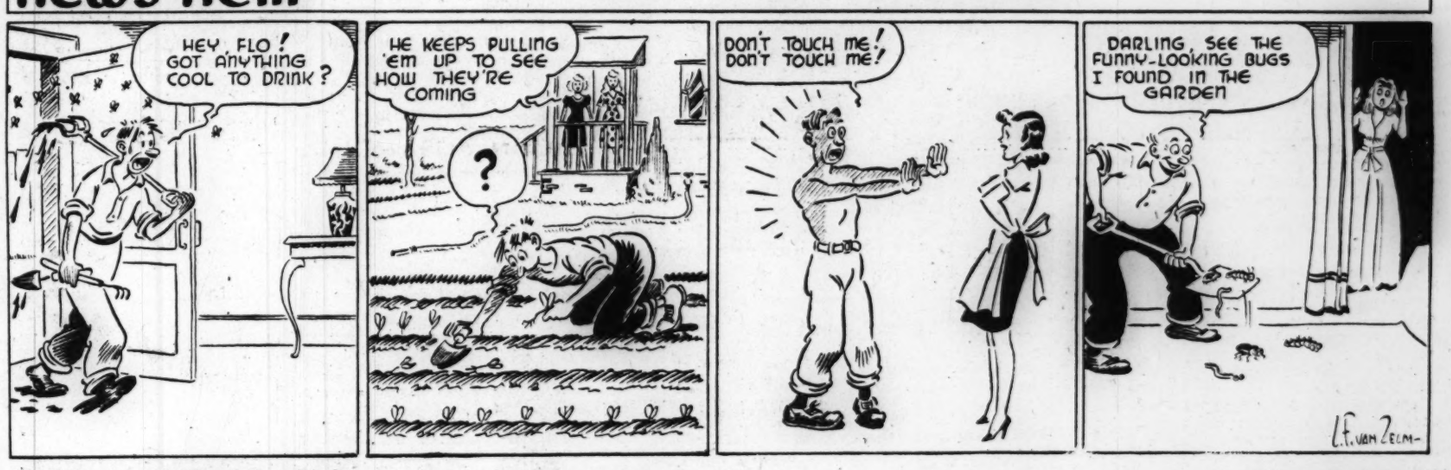
—Mrs. D. E. S. (Formerly a resident of Manila, P. I.)

A Verse for Today . . .

Be not afraid of sudden fear. . . . For the LORD *shall be thy confidence.*

—PROV. 3:25, 26

NEWS ITEM— HAVE YOU VICTORY GARDENERS LIKE THESE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?


HEY, FLO! GOT ANYTHING COOL TO DRINK?
HE KEEPS PULLING 'EM UP TO SEE HOW THEY'RE COMING
?
DON'T TOUCH ME! DON'T TOUCH ME!
DARLING, SEE THE FUNNY-LOOKING BUGS I FOUND IN THE GARDEN
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*At Least Flowering Weeds* — By Le Pelley

BUD, WHAT KIND OF FLOWERS ARE THOSE?
FRANKLY I DON'T KNOW
BEAUTIFUL, AREN'T THEY?
I SHOULD SAY SO!!
MARMADUKE... DO YOU KNOW WHAT THOSE FLOWERS ARE?
FLOWERS? THOSE AREN'T FLOWERS, THOSE ARE WEEDS!
WEEDS! MY MY...! THEY STILL LOOK VERY BEAUTIFUL TO ME....
...ME TOO..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Full Day!* — By Rodgers

I decided to visit Betty Anne this A.M.
Of course Buzzy and T.W. were also there and we had a grand time!
We spent all morning playing—
And most of the afternoon cleaning up!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles —*It's Still a Mystery to Joe* — By The Hagers

"What's happening to Ted?" said Joe. "You'd think that he was Romeo.
I took him out to lunch this noon; He only ate a macaroon..
That legal-looking case he totes Is full of culinary notes."
"The mystery, Joe, I'll now unveil: Ted's rushing Madame Nightingale!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Better Than Retaliation

The warnings Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have given the Axis against the use of poison gas are evoked by fears that the growing prospect of defeat will lead Germany and Japan to desperate ventures. For the military men do not consider gas an efficient weapon, except in unusual circumstances. Threats of retaliation—and Britain and America are said to be well-equipped in all branches of chemical warfare—are based on the belief that fears of reprisal will prevent attack.

Certainly it is well to warn the Axis and to point out that an attack on any of the United Nations is an attack on all. We must not assume that the moral idiots of Berlin and Tokyo have reached a stage of insanity where no restraints apply. There is too much of a tendency in the United Nations to accept the terroristic theory that, like rats in a corner, the warlords will vent their savagery on innocent and helpless civilians. Aside from fears of retaliation and the restraints imposed by the remnants of humane feeling in their own people, the Axis leaders are not exempt from moral laws. Why assume that evil is omnipotent? It is not intelligent but stupid, and self-destroying.

The particularly insidious and repulsive weapon of poison gas is particularly expressive of the self-destructive nature of evil. Not only does it provoke retaliation which today with Allied air superiority would be quick and hard. More than one case is known where a changing wind has turned it upon its user. Rain can destroy the effects of gas. There are improved masks and other defenses. But above all, those fighting in a righteous cause should be able to rely on such assurances of protection as that in the Ninety-First Psalm: "Neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." To stop evil before it finds any expression is better than retaliation. Christians have often proved that possible, through prayer. Why not now?

A Bear by the Tail

Having blocked the Ruml Plan, the Administration now seems to have a bear by the tail. Senator George, chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee, and Representative Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, both called on Treasury Secretary Morgenthau the other day and pointed out that while the Administration has been thinking of the compromise pay-as-you-go plan as forgiving 75 per cent of last year's taxes, the actual effect on taxpayers is to raise the rate this year and next by 12½ per cent.

This results because of the carry-over of 25 per cent in old taxes that must be paid in the next two years, and before full pay-as-you-go status is acquired. Messrs. George and Doughton expressed the flat, and accurate, view that this increase precludes adoption this year, and even militates against adoption next year, of a truly anti-inflationary personal income tax. The Ruml Plan would have cleared the slate for a wholly new and practical current tax bill.

Since corporation taxes are already nearly at, if not beyond, reasonable limits, and since the Treasury is stanchly opposed to widening the excise tax base so that it becomes a general sales tax, the Administration finds itself substantially blocked in using taxes to fight inflation.

It cannot let go of its present compromise without admitting that it stubbornly forced Congress into a mistake—an admission doubly difficult with an election coming up. It cannot hold on to the bear's tail without sacrificing the main, and the missing, balance wheel needed to cut down demand to match supply.

The President's answer to this dilemma soon will be, he says, to ask Congress to adopt compulsory savings legislation. If properly applied to those sections of the populace where there is surplus money, this would have anti-inflationary effect. But it is not taxation. This "saving" would have to be paid back by the Government some day, and where would it come from? Not out of a hat. The Treasury would use the savings to help pay for the war now; taxes would have to be levied, or continued, to redeem the savings later.

It would be sounder economics to levy taxes now, focusing them in the direction where the inflationary threat lies. How can that be done? How about an excess profits tax, with reasonable exemptions and deductions of course, levied on the wartime profits of individuals, just as it is now imposed on corporations?

In the American Way

The War Labor Board's decision to require equal pay for Negro and white workers performing the same work for the Southport Petroleum Company of Texas City, Texas, is in line with American ideals. It is morally sound. And it is, as morally sound decisions will always be, economically sound.

It will benefit not only the Negro workers affected by it, not only Negroes all over the United States who are endeavoring to cast off shackles of prejudice, but white workers and indeed the entire social fabric of the United States.

Those low-paid white workers who have assumed that still lower pay for Negroes gave the white man some advantage will soon realize that this discrimination operated to lower wage scales as a whole. Others who have enjoyed a sense of racial superiority because of economic discrimination may now learn that there are more substantial satisfactions to be gained in the American way of life.

It is always easier to detect the mote of racial discrimination in another's eye than to cast the beam out of one's own. What Americans say about Nazi theories, or about racial aspects of imperialism, will have more weight in the world as Americans practice at home what they preach abroad. There is room for more practice. Discrimination against Negroes in the economic life of the country has many more forms than the average American realizes. It tends to set up vicious circles in which the "Negro problem" revolves endlessly.

The War Labor Board's decision, as written by Dr. Frank P. Graham, himself a Southerner, was an eloquent appeal for wide understanding of the Negro's place in American society, of his contribution to American culture, and of his rights as a patriotic citizen.

One of the striking passages in Dr. Graham's report said: "Slavery gave the Negro his Christianity. Christianity gave the Negro his freedom. This freedom must give the Negro equal rights to home and health, education and citizenship, and an equal opportunity to work and fight for our common country." When that goal is achieved one of the chapters of man's inhumanity to man can be forgotten except as it illustrates how mysteriously, to human sense, do all things work together for good to them who seek the good of all.

Food Production Is the Need

In all the talk about food, domestic and foreign, it will be well to think less of controlling and apportioning what is available, and consider to greater extent how to produce more. That is the end question, production. Happily, Herbert Hoover, in his latest approach to the problem, swings more to that line.

He is correct in his view that American cities will have even less food supply in coming months, and next winter, than they have had in recent days. He is right in declaring that even so Americans will not starve. The reduced diets in American cities are still on a lush and luxurious plane by present international standards.

When he says that if the war in Europe should come to an end within the next 12 months "we should have no consequential food supplies with which to meet three or four hundred millions of starving people" he accurately assesses one of the potential tragedies of these times.

All this underlines the necessity for extraordinary, even colossal, food production in the United States. Mr. Hoover barely suggests the need when he asks for the planting of from 40 to 50 million additional acres next year. What are other needs? We suggest a few: a price structure that will give incentive for the right sorts of crops, better organization and financing of smaller farmers, more reliable guarantees of harvest hands, provision of adequate machinery and fertilizer, improved use of dairy products, and, above all, definite intelligent planning for the immediate needs of freed peoples, needs that include—so they may help themselves — barnyard animals and farming implements as well as sustaining rations.

It's not the baseball games that bother the modern "office boy"; it's how to get away before Saturday afternoon for an appointment with the hairdresser.

One fellow out in the flood district has done very well with his Victory Garden. He got half a bushel of carp and catfish when the waters receded.

The Bookshelf

Respects to the Royal Navy

THE SHIP, by C. S. Forester (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50), is an account of what went on in one day on a British warship from just before noon to the moment when the evening star first twinkled over the Mediterranean. During that time H. M. S. Artemis, with four other light cruisers and a dozen destroyers, escorting merchantmen with desperately needed supplies for Malta, had put to flight an Italian fleet.

Mr. Forester has told what was going on in all parts of that 5,000-ton ship, from crow's nest to shaft tunnel, during those hours. It makes a startlingly informative treatise about the machinery of a fighting ship, a warm tribute to the 600 men behind the machines, and a story that one can hardly bear to lay down for a minute.

The ship was a marvelous union of perfect machines. There were machines that solved instantaneously the differential equations that would occupy a skilled mathematician a couple of days, machines that correlated half-a-dozen different sets of data at once, that allowed for barometric pressure and gun temperatures, the force and direction of the wind, and the effect of a beam sea; machines that looked into the future and never forgot the past.

But these were void without men—disciplined men. Men still count supremely, and it is supremely about them that Mr. Forester has written. In Nelson's day, ammunition was brought to the gunners by powder monkeys; now it comes on hoists from magazines by way of shellroom and handling room and gun turret lobby, each separated from the others by flash-proof doors and shutters. A gun is loaded according to mathematics, and not by the old formula, "Take about a shovel full of powder." But if a single man of all the 600 on Artemis had failed, been clumsy, or slow, or timid, she might not have fired the shot that turned the Italian fleet, left the convoy free, saved Malta, perhaps saved the world. Courage, morale, esprit de corps are very real to the writer of this book, who spent weeks aboard a warship before he began it.

The cruiser, "an eggshell armed with sledge hammers," was designed to give without receiving. Her job was to emerge from a dense smoke screen, fire, return to the screen, dart out again, and fire. All that was done according to a plan long settled upon, one of many plans, but just when to apply which had to be decided by the Captain. She was hit, she had two fires, but thanks to men assigned for such emergencies she came through. So thoroughly were all the men disciplined, from Captain to lowest seaman, that except for Mr. Forester's differentiation and shrewd character touches, they might seem to be automatons.

Contrasted with her men are those of the Italian fleet, temperamentally excitable, and an admiral who was not able to make up his mind, until the hit from the Artemis, by no means a vital hit at that, made it up for him. The Artemis, having dispelled attack by air and by men-of-war, went on her way, still on the lookout for attack from beneath the surface of the sea. Two fights were over, but the order was, "Second degree of readiness."

W. K. R.

Our Readers Say—

"If Thine Enemy Hunger"—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In "The World's Need" Ella Wheeler Wilcox gave this panacea for world woe:

So many Gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
When just the art of being kind
Is all this sad world needs.

All of which is brought forcefully to mind on reading your editorial headed "Coals of Fire." Commenting on the humanity of naval aviators who had destroyed a German sub and were passing down creature comforts to surviving members of the crew struggling in the water, the Monitor said—and it bears repeating:

> Some who sincerely call themselves Americans cry out against feeding well and treating kindly the Japanese taken in battle. Others even feel that vengeance for the brutality of some Germans should be wreaked upon all German prisoners. Every mouthful of steak and potatoes fed to prisoners of the Americans, every extension of creature comforts, every act of kindness and compassion, such as the Navy fliers' Golden Rule gesture, becomes a postwar missionary. Kindness kills hatred. Moreover, wasn't it St. Paul, paraphrasing Proverbs, who wrote: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him"?

Boston — GEORGE W. NELLIS

Include the Psalms

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since our men in the service are being furnished with New Testaments, I was wondering if the Psalms could not be included in this volume. A waterproof pamphlet of the Psalms could be furnished in addition to the New Testaments already printed, but in subsequent printings I wish that they could be included in the New Testament volume.

If I were adrift in a lifeboat, or marooned on a desert island, I would appreciate a copy of the New Testament, but there would be hours when I would wish for the comforting, protecting, and inspiring words of the Psalms.

Tulsa, Okla. — ETHELYN FAY

Keeping the Public Informed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

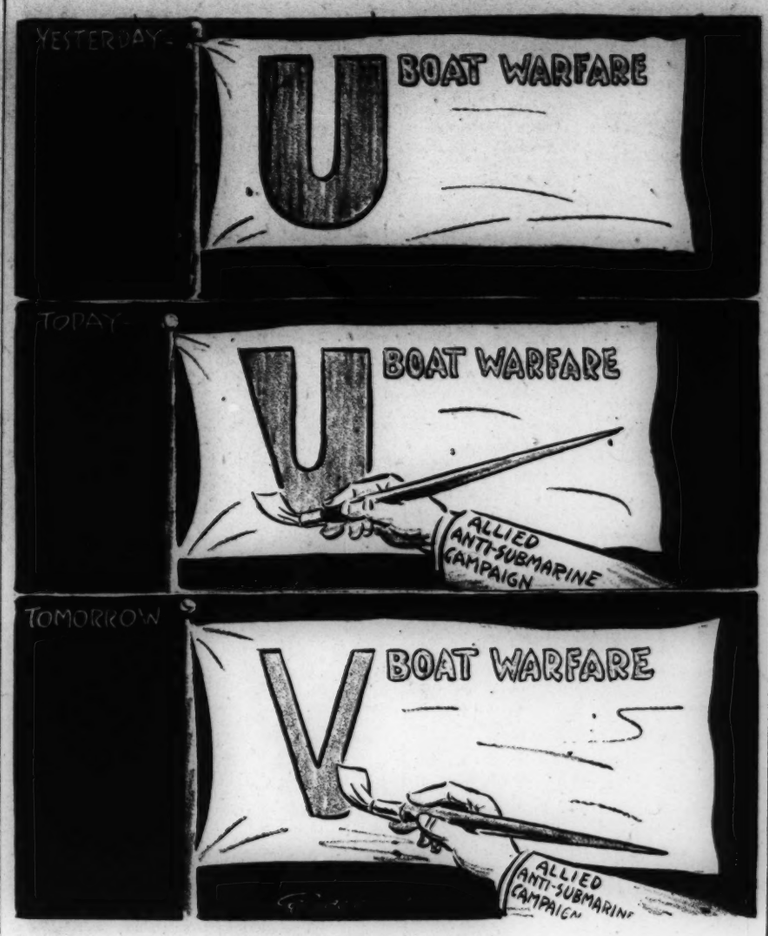
I wonder if you appreciate how valuable to men in the armed forces as well as the civilians at home is a review of the voting on important bills of our Senators and Congressmen, such as you have published.

Your newspaper can be a tremendous force for good by keeping the public informed on national legislation and the stand taken by their representatives. The average Senator and Congressman will welcome comments from their constituents expressing approval or disapproval of their acts which will certainly be partially shaped by these expressions.

JOHN D. SIBLEY, Capt. A. A. C.
Rutland, Vt.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Improving the Pattern



Rubber Stamp Mail

A Dispatch From the Farm

Since the mail-order houses are essentially a part of rural life, it seems proper to report how they are making out under wartime difficulties. If the independent merchants, with their bare shelves, think they are having trouble—they will be heartened by a recital of mail-order activities. I have always "patronized home industry" as a matter of principle; but as a matter of getting things we need we are frequently required to trade by mail. Our local stores have some things, but some things they do not have.

One of our local storekeepers has become known as our "I'll-get-it-for-you" man. When he has been "fresh out" of an item we need, he cheerfully and accommodatingly offers to get it for us. "I'll put it right on the book," he says. Then for weeks we drop in off and on to hear him say brightly, "Not in yet, expect it any moment." This entices us to shop by mail, because ordinarily we get what we want in a couple of days and we save a trip to town.

Since the gasoline famine, more and more rural folks have turned to mail ordering, and just as it was serving well, the service went all to pieces. What appears to have happened is this: The over-systematized system employed by the mail-order houses, when confronted with lack of certain merchandise now unavailable, has rubber-stamped itself into a compromising position. One of their frequently used rubber stamps says the item is out of stock, and to please re-order in thirty days. This is the mail-order way of saying "I'll get it for you," but in effect it throws the responsibility back on the customer and if he doesn't eventually get what he wants he is supposed to have nobody to blame but himself.

* * *

That rubber-stamping has become overemphasized is shown by the recent instance when they told me my item was out of stock, and would I please re-order in thirty days? I needed it, and I sent the money right back the same day with a new order, and in two days I got what I wanted.

Another present-day custom is to rubber-stamp that only a portion of your order is being forwarded—the rest is unavailable. A friend of mine ordered a beehive and a swarm of bees and was somewhat surprised at this. The bees came, but because of the shortage of lumber no hives were available. My friend chased around and found an old hive in somebody's attic, but he was more amused than indignant. Another friend recently bought a cultivator, and when it came it had no depth-gauge wheel. He inquired, and they rubber-stamped that the item is no longer available. He pointed out that a cultivator with no wheel is of small use, and said he wondered what kind of a thickhead handled the order. The company ignored his sarcasm, and rubber-stamped that he should re-order in thirty days. He next wrote that they could either send him the wheel or come and get the cultivator, and two days later the wheel came.

In ordinary times this might have ended the matter, but the next day he got a letter telling him how to go about returning the cultivator. This wasn't much different from the case of the saw-mill. A man near here wanted a saw-mill so much that he waded through the various boards, authorities, and committees and finally got all the papers ready and sent in his order.

* * *

The saw-mill came and the man set it up and sawed about fifty thousand feet of boards. At this point a notice came from the company, asking him to please go to the freight office and claim his merchandise. Not knowing that "merchandise" applies to saw-mills, he went down to the railroad to see what was there to astonish him, and there was another saw-mill. Lumber is a lucrative business these days, and while the idea of two mills had not occurred to him, he nevertheless took the second one away with him, set it up, and sawed another field full of boards. Being an honest man, he sent the company another check, and a week later another saw-mill came. The matter is pending settlement.

Our mail man tells us people order from one house, get something like bees with no hive, and switch to another firm. After they have made the rounds, they start in all over again. The rubber-stamp system may be necessary, but it doesn't deliver the goods. Last time we ordered, we wrote, "If any of these items are unavailable, use your discretion in substituting." It was a $24.38 order, and we had some misgivings as to what would happen. Nothing happened. We got a box of milk filters, most of our money back, and a notice to re-order in thirty days.

I believe this month-to-month optimism has no bearing on the likely duration of the war. They have simply moved on into wartime conditions without laying in a new supply of rubber stamps. Our local storekeeper, however, is more straightforward with us. Instead of, "I'll get it for you," he now shrugs his shoulders and says, "Can't be had for love nor money—just can't be had." He may not be always right, but he's saving everybody a lot of trouble.

JOHN GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

Spirit of a City

Washington has talked a great deal about the apathy of the citizens in wartime. That the shoe has been on the other foot has been evident for quite a long time. A case in point is the story behind Ration Book No. 3. One million of Indiana's 3,500,000 books are piled up in an Indianapolis building and it is going to take 3,000 volunteer workers to do the job of preparing and mailing the books.

There is no pay connected with the job. The hours are what any one can afford to give. Yet, ten days ahead of schedule, 225 Indianapolis men and women gathered to train themselves as supervisors in order to make sure that these ration books will go out on time.

Before anyone in the national capital mentions apathy again they should visit the towns and cities where citizens, like those in Indianapolis, are giving freely and willingly of their time to help their fellow citizens. —*Indianapolis News.*

The Wide Horizon

The World's Clearing House

By Henry W. Steiger

To act according to ethical impulse should bear fruits even if they are not for the moment apparent. What can be the effect on the future of Switzerland of the great humanitarian work of the International Red Cross Committee?

The public has had an opportunity lately to read a good number of newspaper and magazine articles on the activity of the International Red Cross, using neutral Switzerland as an international clearing house for contacts between prisoners of war and civilian relatives in belligerent countries, in addition to providing the care and succor for which the Red Cross has been the emblem so far. Geneva has not lost her international importance, although the huge palace of the League of Nations has drawn its blinds for the duration.

But instead of the beautiful Ariana Park, it is the Musée Rath in downtown Geneva where today's activity centers. There the Genevese themselves are tackling the huge amount of work involved in censoring carloads of correspondence, keeping records of prisoners and of those reported missing and doing all that belongs to such an activity. Because Geneva cannot cope alone with all this work, branches of the International Red Cross have been established in other Swiss cities. Today about 6,000 persons are engaged in this work, about 85 per cent as volunteer workers. Of the remaining 15 per cent, most are drawing monthly salaries below $50.

* * *

Besides the indirect financial contribution made by these volunteer workers, this activity depends for its support on direct financial donations from member countries. The committee's accounts from the beginning of the war to the end of 1942 reveal that the regular income of the International Red Cross Committee is negligible in comparison with the present wartime demands. The period Sept. 1, 1939, to Dec. 31, 1941, shows an income of 6,245,694.18 Swiss francs (1 fr. = 24c), of which 66 per cent had been collected in Switzerland and 34 per cent came from abroad. The total income for 1942 was 14,148,351.38 francs and here more than two-thirds were raised by the Swiss people themselves.

The International Red Cross entered the year 1942 with the gloomy prospect that the organization would run out of money within two months if no fresh funds could be raised. The Swiss federal government came to the rescue with a contribution of 3,000,000 francs and soon a collection campaign throughout Switzerland yielded almost 2,000,000 francs more. Contributions from foreign governments and foreign Red Cross societies were also increased.

Although other countries are contributing, the activity of the International Red Cross is mainly a Swiss undertaking for the benefit of other peoples. At the same time, Switzerland also renders an important service in diplomatic representation of the interest of some of the belligerent nations. Switzerland is today representing the interests of 27 countries and a staff of 100 persons in Bern and about 800 in Swiss legations and consulates abroad are occupied solely with caring for the interests of foreign countries.

* * *

It is for this reason that the question may be raised as to what we may expect Switzerland to reap from this generous activity carried on for others, and this at a time when the defense of the country makes financial demands out of proportion to its economy.

It appears to this writer that the main results will be mental. In recent years, Switzerland has had to live in comparative seclusion and even before the war the world-wide economic problems had made it almost impossible for the young Swiss to spend even a few years of their lives abroad and so to widen their thoughts beyond the narrow borders of their country.

The contribution which Switzerland is making to the world through the activity of the International Red Cross is taking her people right out of this unwanted mental seclusion. The traditional Swiss neutrality, which originally had been a kind of hands-off doctrine, has developed a new sense.

In wartime, the world needs a neutral clearing house. Switzerland has willingly assumed her part in world-wide co-operation and in making her lend-lease contribution in the form of the International Red Cross activity, not knowing when or how her services and expenditures will be settled. This prepares her people mentally for the demands which a postwar order may make on them and should give Switzerland a merited place in this new order, not only as a museum of democracy and mountain scenes, but also as an active and indispensable partner.

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